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THE BURDELL MURDER!!

COMPLICATION OF THE MYSTERY.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM RE-ARRESTED.

A FICTITIOUS CHILD-BIRTH.

Mrs. Cunningham surprised with a Marked Child from Bellevue Hospital.

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES.

Ingenious Plan to Detect a Singular Felony.

THE CHILD MARKED WITH LUNAR CAUSTIC.

Dr. Catlin, a Nurse, and Others Arrested.

Statements of Captain Speight, District-Attorney Hall, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]

The Burdell Estate Before the Surrogate Again.

Full and Official Details of the Strange Story.

The Developments about The Great Burdell [illegible]

[illegible] ... who have no direct claim upon the property. [illegible]

A few days after the public announcement of "confinement" [illegible] Dr. Uhl was sent for by Mrs. Cunningham to wait upon her. Dr. Uhl had been her medical adviser previous to the date of the murder, had attended her during the inquest, and was a prominent witness in the three investigations which grew out of the murder and the claim for the property. Dr. Uhl accordingly went to see her, and was by her informed that she was enceinte by Dr. Burdell, and expected to be confined about the middle of August. She asked him to become one of her medical attendants upon the accouchement, and Dr. Uhl consented. In a few days he called again, and advised with her about her condition. Upon pressing some certain medical inquiries, his suspicions became aroused. Up to this time Dr. Uhl had rather favored the idea that Mrs. Cunningham was entirely innocent of the charge of murder. He visited her again, and his doubts about her "interesting situation" became almost certainties. He immediately laid the matter before David E. Wheeler, Esq., his counsel, who directly told him it was his duty to go to District-Attorney Hall, and make a necessary affidavit. Dr. Uhl then called on Mr. Hall—this was about the date of July [illegible]—and stated the facts, asserting, however, that he would not make an affidavit, as he did not wish his professional delicacy or confidence to [illegible]. Mr. Hall told him that if such a thing was contemplated by Mrs. Cunningham, it was a very serious felony, and referred the Doctor to that section of the Revised Statutes which says: "Every person who shall fraudulently produce an infant, falsely pretending it to have been born of parents whose child would be entitled to a share of any personal estate, or to inherit any real estate, with the intent of intercepting the inheritance of any such real estate, or the distribution of any such personal property from any person lawfully entitled thereto, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in a State Prison not exceeding ten years."

Mr. Hall further argued with the Doctor that he might have it in his power to frustrate the crime or prevent it from being an undiscovered mystery; that under the strange circumstances surrounding this woman and her world wide notoriety, and the unfortunate results which might flow to the community if her crimes should baffle detection, it was the duty of every man to do all in his power to thoroughly expose her. Dr. Uhl said he would reflect upon the matter. He did so, and on the following day told Mr. Hall that he would place himself entirely at his disposal and at the disposal of the authorities, and engage in any plan which Mr. Hall might project. The advice of the District-Attorney was that he should go, and concealing his doubts and suspicions, learn from Mrs. Cunningham her full views and arrangements.

Upon another interview Mrs. Cunningham admitted to Dr. Uhl that the approaching confinement was a humbug, and "the unborn child" a myth, and offered him $1,000 if he would undertake the job of providing a child and assisting at the "accouchement." Whereupon Dr. Uhl apparently assented, and returning to the District-Attorney reported. The latter functionary said he had a great many things on his hands—that these things worried him more or less, and that therefore the sooner the crisis was reached the better. He then laid down this plan: That Dr. Uhl should invent the fable of a California widow for a patient, whose husband being away had been indiscreet and was ready to present her lord with a "responsibility" for which in law he was not responsible; that being sent for to go to California, she was anxious to bestow it upon any of those kind ladies who are perpetually advertising for "infants to adopt," and was as anxious to conceal her shame as any lady might be to be sure that the "real mother" was never to "turn up" like Pillicoddy's wife, and reclaim the lost heir. This mystical matter was to be located near by in Elm-street; that on any convenient day a child should be "borrowed" for a few hours from Bellevue Hospital and sent for to the Elm-street place of refuge of the distressed California widow by Mrs. Cunningham; that the latter should be in travail for a few hours, and then while in possession of the "little stranger" suddenly be restored to a delighted convalescence, with a variety of minor dramatic touches (in which the District-Attorney is said to be famous) not necessary now to be mentioned.

The plan was given to Mrs. Cunningham, who was highly pleased with it, and became impatient for the denouement. Dr. Uhl asked her when it would be most convenient for her to become a mother. Thursday, July 30, was the shortest time for the "ordinary gestation," (as spoken of by Judge Dean,) under the theory of the marriage before the Surrogate, and so the first week in August became the settled upon time.

On the 1st day of August, Mr. Hall found it necessary to find another physician who should take charge of the child and care for its health, while it was in a state of loan, and also to detain the infant. He sent for his most intimate friend and his own personal physician, Dr. De la Montagnie, of Fishkill, and also [illegible], and to them confided his plans. The Doctor [illegible] down to New-York for that purpose. [illegible] with District-Attorney Hall, had an interview with Mr. [illegible], of the Bellevue Hospital, on Monday [illegible] into the [illegible] of the Lying-in Ward. It [illegible] favorable. The child would be forthcoming.

[illegible] Cunningham with a basket [illegible] widow of California [illegible] Elm-street [illegible] found to be particularly full of "apartments" but there were none private enough except some in the house of Mr. [illegible], a lager bier gentleman of No. 190 Elm-street. Dr. De la Montagnie being unprovided with luggage, Mr. Hall lent him one of his wife's trunks marked "E. L. H." which rendered necessary (for suspicion being created by the incongruity might impute it to the bearer of the child when she should make her appearance basket in hand) the taking of a name corresponding to the initials. The name selected was "Karl L. Herwig." (It may be here remarked that the Doctor from Dutchess County has a remarkably German appearance and will do credit to the Saxon race anywhere.) A card with that name upon it was given to the worthy host of 190 Elm-street—rooms were selected—paid by 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, Aug. 3 the first act of the drama of "My Little Adopted" was over.

The denouement of this strange story now rapidly approaches.

It was necessary to furnish the room in Elm-street, for it was probable that a messenger from Mrs. Cunningham might come to see it. Accordingly the District-Attorney sent from his residence a cart-load of [illegible] furniture, of which the inventory is something like the following: "One sofa-bedstead, one round table, one rocking-chair, one roll of carpeting, five plain chairs, looking-glass, crockery, [illegible] trunk marked "E. L. H." containing bedding and pillows, etc." [illegible] Mrs. Cunningham [illegible] She found it all satisfactory. [illegible] Dr. De la Montagnie proceeded to Bellevue in a coach—removed the child [illegible], and a nurse named Mary [illegible] for the occasion. The child—a female [illegible] of a poor woman in the hospital, named Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Anderson, and was born [illegible] 10 or 11 o'clock, last Saturday morning. Dr. De la Montagnie arrived at the house No. 190 Elm-street about 3½ o'clock on Monday. In the meantime the furniture had been put in place, and a [illegible] a basket belonging to Mr. Hall with a neat pillow in it ready for conveyance of the [illegible] infant.

Inspector Speight, of the Twenty-first, Dilks, of the Fifteenth, and Hopkins, of the Third Precincts, had been selected to take charge of the Police arrangements; also, patrolmen Walsh, S. J. Smith, and Wilson, of the Fifteenth. Just after dusk on Monday evening the patrolmen were at the Station-house. Inspector Hopkins was on the watch at the alley-way leading from the rear of No. 31 Bond-street into Bleecker-street. Inspector Speight stationed himself in Bond-street, to watch outgoings and incomings. Inspector Dilks selected the front of Burton's Theatre as his place of surveillance. Shortly afterwards officer Walsh was sent to No. 190 Elm-street to watch, and Sergeant Smith brought to Burton's.

About 9 o'clock Inspector Speight saw a female come out of house No. 31 Bond-street dressed in darkish clothes and a hood. She proceeded to the Bowery and got into a down going car. Inspector Speight also got in. Whilst there a friend came to him and said "there is Mrs. Cunningham," pointing to the lady who had emerged from No. 31 Bond-street. The Inspector turned it off and no more was said. At the corner of Broome and Marion-streets she got out. Mr. Speight tarried on the car half a block and then doubled and succeeded in seeing her enter No. 190 Elm-street.

She soon came up stairs and presented herself at the door. She contented herself with looking into the room merely. There were terrific moanings heard from the inside room, caused by the pains of the afflicted 'paternal' mother, and the basket was delivered and taken out. So quick were her motions that Officer Walsh in the obscurity just missed her, but followed into the Bowery with Dr. Montagnie. The Doctor came close to her, but could not see her face. He however distinctly recognized the basket as one brought from Mr. Hall's house, and the one just seen in No. 190 Elm-street. She turned into Bond-street, and reëntered No. 31 Bond-street, seen by both Dr. Montagnie and Inspector Speight, and Patrolman Walsh, carrying the basket.

A messenger was observed to go to Dr. Uhl's house from No. 31 Bond-street about half-past nine o'clock on Monday evening, in a great hurry. Patrolman Matthews, of the Twenty-first, had been sent to Brooklyn to watch Dr. Catlin, (the physician, it will be remembered, who swore on the trial to Mrs. Cunningham's rheumatism.) About half past ten o'clock both physicians entered, and in due form Mrs. Cunningham was "brought to bed." A fictitious afterbirth had been prepared, and a large pailfull of lamb's blood. The bloody sheets of Mrs. Cunningham's bed and the placenta, stowed away in a cupboard, completed this mock confinement, which had also been systematically accompanied with imaginary pains of labor.

Mrs. Cunningham, however, despite her illness, arose from her bed to partake of a delicate lunch and then went back again. Dr. Uhl left first, and rejoining the police, informed them how the land laid. Soon after Dr. Catlin left, and was arrested by Patrolman Wilson, as he was turning the corner of Bowery, and taken to the Station-house.

Inspector Dilks, accompanied by Dr. Montagnie, as a physician, then went to No. 31, under and by virtue of that section of the Metropolitan Police Act, which authorizes Inspectors at all hours of the day and night to enter any house wherein they have reason to believe a felony is being committed. They rang at the door, and were admitted. Objection being made to their going up, Inspector Dilks courteously said he had been informed by a physician that there had been a birth of a child under curious circumstances, and it was his duty to inquire. They advanced up-stairs, preceded by the two "ladies"—one being an aunt of Mrs. Cunningham, and the other a nurse. The room in which Mrs. Cunningham was "confined" was the second story front room; the same in which Dr. Burdell was laid out for his funeral, and which he occupied as a bed-room in his lifetime. The back room—where the murder was committed—had been newly papered and painted, and was set out for a lunch.

As Dr. Montagnie and Inspector Dilks were entering, one of the nurses said, "Here are some gentlemen who wish to come in." Instantly her voice was heard saying quickly, "Shut the door, don't let them come in here." But Dr. Montagnie and Mr. Dilks entered and made known their business. The child was found lying very snugly asleep by her side, and was unmistakably the child taken from Bellevue and delivered to Mrs. Cunningham in Elm-street. It may be here stated that the child was marked with lunar caustic in the arm-pits, on each ear, and a new string, capable of being identified, tied about the navel. On being examined, the string was also found, but, of course, the lunar caustic marks will not be found visible for a day or two.

The officers with the District-Attorney now came up. Mr. Hall was apprehensive that, when discovered, Mrs. Cunningham might attempt to kill the child, and Inspector Dilks therefore immediately proceeded to take it away from her. She resisted, speaking of it as "her dear baby," "Don't touch my baby," and addressing Dr. Montagnie and others, said, distinctly: "*This is the child of Harvey Burdell.*"

Dr. Montagnie and Mr. Hall now leave No. 31 Bond-street, and taking the child with them, return it to the mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Anderson, in Bellevue Hospital. The Hospital clothes which were found in Mrs. Cunningham's house, and which the child wore when removed from the hospital, having been changed by Mrs. Cunningham [illegible] garments, its mother returns thanks for the [illegible].

[illegible] Dr. Catlin, [illegible] of falsely pretending that Mrs. C. had given birth to a child who would be entitled to inherit the property of the late Harvey Burdell.

And thus this strange eventful history closes for the present. We have given above a mere outline of the plot and its denouement,—of minute particulars, the by-play of the drama, the reader will find enough in the affidavits, statements, notes and incidents, we publish below.

CAPT. HOPKINS' NARRATIVE.

Capt. Hopkins, of the Third Precinct, has as yet made no affidavit concerning his knowledge of the arrest of Mrs. Cunningham, and the matters connected therewith. His account of the singular event in which he participated is most interesting. He states, in the first place, that he and his brother officers acted only as assistants in the affair, guided by the instructions of the District-Attorney, to whom all the credit belongs. The Captain says substantially:

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY HALL'S COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Hall kept the business very quiet. Not any of the police, so far as I am aware, knew anything about it. About noon on Monday, Captains Speight, Dilks and myself were standing in Broadway, conversing. Mr. Hall came along at that moment, and addressing us, said, "gentlemen, I am glad I met you. I want you on very important business [illegible] You are aware that the new [illegible] to enter at any hour any dwelling in which they have reason to believe felony is being or is about to be committed. I shall want some of you gentlemen to act in accordance with the section of the law to which I allude this evening. This business is very important. [illegible] for not going into any further detail at present. Meet me at 7½ o'clock this evening at the Fifteenth Police Precinct Station-house, without fail. Say not a word about what I have spoken to you, to any one. Seven and a half, remember!—good bye." And so saying, continues Capt. Hopkins, Mr. Hall left us. We were all much surprised, and wondered greatly what it all could mean. Some of us thought that another and a grand descent was to be made upon the fashionable gambling-houses or other unlawful places of resort, or that a pounce upon some burglars haunt or "fence" was contemplated. But these were merely conjectures, and we separated without a shadow of suspicion as to the real nature of the duties which we were to perform. I went to my Station-house, where soon afterwards I received a note directing me to be present at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, at 7½ o'clock that evening, to meet Mr. Hall. I was punctual. On my arrival at the station designated, I found District-Attorney Hall, Capt. Dilks, and Capt. Speight. Mr. Hall took us aside and imparted the nature of the business which he desired us to aid him in. We were, of course, greatly astonished. A consultation was had, and the necessary arrangements were soon perfected.

THE POLICE.

At 8½ o'clock we left the Station-house. Dilks was stationed at Burton's Theatre, opposite Bond-street, Speight opposite No. 31 Bond street, Mrs. Cunningham's residence, while I was directed to remain in Bleecker-street, in the alley or carriage-way which leads directly from that street to the house No. 31 Bond-street. Our instructions were to watch the premises No. 31 narrowly, and note well every person going into or out of the premises. I was further instructed to remain in my position until 9½ o'clock, after which I was to rejoin Captain Dilks on Broadway, or at the Station-house. I was on the alert at every moment, but no one came from or went to Mrs. Cunningham's house by the place where I stood. My tedious watch was enlivened by a circumstance somewhat amusing. I had observed, on first coming to the place, a gentleman and two ladies standing upon the stoop of a dwelling on the opposite side of Bleecker-street. I paid no attention to them at first, nor they to me. But after I had remained there some fifteen minutes or more, I discovered that I was a subject of conversation among the party on the stoop. They gazed at me long and sharply, and then conversed. They had evidently, from the fact of my remaining so long in the same place, come to regard me as a suspicious character, a burglar, a garroter or perhaps something worse. I at once divined their suspicions, and was not a little amused thereat. After the lapse of about ten minutes or more, the gentleman rose, and turning towards me with a look and gesture, as much as to say, "I know what you are up to, you scoundrel," escorted his lady companions to the stoop of a dwelling further up the street, where he left them. He then returned to the house which he had left, and rang the bell. The summons was answered by a gentleman. A few words passed between them and the door was closed. The gentleman of the stoop then went to the next door, and the next, and to the houses all around, ringing the door-bell of each, and speaking briefly to the person by whom the door was opened. I have no doubt but that he told them to keep a sharp look-out, and prepare their revolvers, as there was a burglar in the alley-way adjoining. Doubtless many a head of a family spent a sleepless night that night. It was really too bad, but now that I remember the affair, I cannot help feeling amused. When the specified hour, 9½ o'clock, arrived, I left my post (according to instructions) and passing through Bleecker-street, rejoined Capt. Dilks on Broadway. We had been there but a moment, and were preparing to return to the Station house, when Capt. Speight approached almost out of breath. He told us that he had "piped" a woman from No. 31 Bond street, up to the Bowery, into a railroad car, and into a house in Elm-street. This woman, he said, had on a brown "duster," a black dress and a close veil. She was very closely muffled. She stopped in the house in Elm-street but a moment, when she appeared on the street again with a large basket in her hand. He (Speight) said that he then ran up in front of No. 31 Bond-street, and saw the woman enter the house (No. 31) with the basket. She entered through the area or basement door. On hearing this, continues Capt. Hopkins, I went back with Capt. Speight. We stood nearly opposite No. 31 Bond-street, and watched to see who should go in or out. We soon saw a man come out of No. 31.

Capt. Speight followed and "piped" him as far as Second-avenue, and then returned. This was about 11 o'clock—perhaps later. This man has since proven to be Mr. West, one of the parties examined to-day (Tuesday) at the Jefferson Market Police Court. About the same time we saw a man and a woman go in, and soon afterwards Dr. Uhl, whom we recognized. The woman was Catharine Bell who acted as nurse. We also saw a little man go in. This was Dr. Catlin. We remained in this place until about 12 o'clock, when we started towards Broadway. Here we were met by District-Attorney Hall, Capt. Dilks, Dr. Montagnie, Dr. Griswold (I believe) and Officers Smith, Wilson and Walsh.

AT NO. 31 BOND-STREET.

A conversation was had, and it was resolved to proceed at once into the house and make the necessary arrests. Capt. Dilks and Dr. Montagnie went forward, [illegible] the bell, and after a little parley went [illegible] The rest of us then ascended the stoop, and [illegible] when, after the lapse of a few minutes, the door was opened to let out Capt. Dilks and Dr. Montagnie, we all went in. I immediately ran hastily up stairs, as I thought Mrs. Cunningham might, on hearing so many approach, make away with the infant. I was the first of the second party to enter the room, where Mrs. Cunningham was lying. Two women were present;—one of them was the nurse, the other, I afterwards heard Mrs. Cunningham address as "sister." I assumed a careless air on entering, and speaking to the nurse, said pleasantly, "Is this the new baby?" pointing as I did so to the infant which Mrs. Cunningham held in her arms. The nurse replied, "It is, Sir." I then inquired of Mrs. Cunningham whether that was her child, and she replied, "Yes, my legal born child," or words to that effect. The woman seemed astonished at seeing so many persons present, and [illegible] one of the females, "What brings all these men here—who are they?" I answered, "We are physicians, and have come to see the baby—permit us to look at it." Mrs. Cunningham clasped the baby more tightly in her arms, and caressed it, making use of such expressions as "My own darling baby—my dear little innocent," &c. She positively declared that she would not allow her "darling little baby" to be seen. We told her that we would be satisfied if permitted to look at it in her own hands. To this she reluctantly consented, and Dr. Montagnie stepped forward and examined the child sufficiently to satisfy himself that it was the one taken from Bellevue Hospital. Meanwhile Mrs. Cunningham continued to groan and press her sides as though in great pain, [illegible] did not cease to groan while the officers remained. It was at length determined to take the child away. This decision was announced to Mrs. Cunningham, with the resolve to arrest every one present. The nurse and the other woman manifested great alarm when made aware of this determination. Mrs. Cunningham did not move a muscle, gave not the slightest sign of fear or alarm. When one of the physicians approached to take away the infant, she said, "You shall not, you must not take away my darling little one;" and the other women joined in similar declarations. The baby was taken from the arms of Mrs. Cunningham, but not before some little force was used, not enough, however, to hurt the baby, which conducted itself throughout without a cry or tear. It was then handed to officer Wilson, to be taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station house, but the officer, after much entreaty, gave it for a moment to one of the women—the "sister," who immediately handed it back to Mrs. Cunningham, who again declared her unwillingness to part with her "Own dear little angel." But she was made to part with it again, though she resisted with more vigor than on the previous occasion. This time the baby was handed to Mr. Hall, who with Dr. Montagnie, left, after giving orders as to [illegible].

THE AFTER-BIRTH AND THE BLOOD.

I now looked about me, and all around. I found wrapped up in a piece of oil-silk a placenta or "after-birth," which had been brought to make things look right. I wrapped it up in a napkin which I found at the dressing table, and then we all proceeded into the back-room. All the doors were locked, but Captain Dilks had with him a bunch of keys, belonging to the Station-house, with which he opened the doors. In a closet, which we unlocked in this way, we found a small tin pail nearly filled with blood—with lamb's blood, the physicians say. This tin pail was afterwards removed to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house. We looked for the basket in which the child had been taken to the house, but could not find it. We proceeded down stairs. In the back kitchen we found a kind of washing-trough, partly filled with water, colored with blood. Near it was a blanket, and sheeting, and other bedding, besmeared with blood. The stench generating from them was almost insufferable. I have forgotten to mention that in the closet where we found the tin-can with blood, that we also found some little garments which appeared to have been worn by the baby. We did not go up to the upper rooms, where Mrs. Cunningham's daughters and other inmates of the house (if there be any others) slept. Not any of the sleepers were awakened by our visit to the house, of which, it seems, they were not at all aware. About 3 o'clock, when most of us had gone, one of the daughters, I learned, came part way down stairs. We found such parts of the house as we visited only to be partly furnished.

There was no carpet on the front parlor, which is on the first floor. The back parlor had a carpet, but was destitute of almost everything else, (except a few ornaments on the mantel-piece. There was no carpet in the basement, except in the entry-way.

DR. CATLIN AND THE NURSE.

I should have said before that Dr. Catlin was arrested before we entered the house. He was arrested a short time before, just as he was leaving and had touched the side-walk, by Officer Wilson, and conveyed to the Fifteenth Precinct Station.

We left the house about three o'clock in the morning, Captain Dilks taking with him to the Station-house Mrs. Bell, the nurse. Mrs. Cunningham and the woman whom she called "sister" were permitted to remain, under arrest though.

The house was then left in charge of Roundsman William Dilks and Officers Wilson and Williams.

We all then retired, jaded by our most singular night's work.

THE MOTHER OF THE CUNNINGHAM CHILD—THE STORY.

Yesterday we visited Bellevue Hospital, to get a sight of the child employed to ensnare Mrs. Cunningham, and also to learn the history of its parents. The mother was lying on a cot in the lying-in ward of the Hospital, with the child, which is a girl, by her side. Her name is Elizabeth Ann Anderson, and according to her own account, is but 27 years of age, though from her appearance she might be easily mistaken for a woman of 40. Something is to be allowed for the prostration incident to child-birth, but her features plainly exhibit traces of care and suffering. Her hair has prematurely turned gray, her cheeks are sunken, and her eyes hollow; but she conversed with cheerfulness, and scarcely betrayed any depression of spirits.

According to her narrative, which was simple and straightforward, she is not the erring California widow which first accounts made her, but a poor, generous hearted, though unfortunate woman. She relates that she is of English birth and came to this country some 8 or 9 years ago with her father, a stone mason; and that after his death, which occurred a few months subsequent to their arrival, she returned to England and soon fell in love with a ship carpenter named Augustus Johnson, whom she married. Her husband going to sea a few months after, lost his life by shipwreck. In due time a child was born and lived for several years, but is now dead. Soon after the intelligence of her husband's sad fate was received, Mrs. Johnson removed again to this country and has since resided here—a period of more than eight years. For three years she lived at Hempstead, L. I., in the family of Mr. J. W. Smith as domestic and seamstress, and with a Mr. Willis, of the same place, for the succeeding two years. She then came to New-York in the forepart of last year, with a view of returning to England; but ultimately changed her mind, and opened a little candy and refreshment store in Baxter street, near Grand. It was during last Summer she became acquainted with her present husband, James Anderson, who is an Englishman about 33 years old, and by occupation a physiognomist. Anderson is said to be liberally educated, and is well known at the hotels of the City, where he has been accustomed to ply his vocation among the guests, generally in the evening. After the marriage, which took place in October, Mrs. Anderson gave up her shop, and the two occupied small apartments over a grocery store at the corner of Grand and Mott streets. There they lived till March last, and then went to Poughkeepsie, staying about a month there—the husband, meanwhile, taking trips to Albany, Troy and other places in pursuit of his calling. From Poughkeepsie they returned to New-York, and lived for a time at No. 43 Oliver-street. About three weeks ago Mrs. Anderson's husband, who she reluctantly confesses to be very intemperate, deserted her, and she then supported herself, as she had done, in fact, before, by plain sewing. She made up aprons and sacks, sun-bonnets, &c., and sold them personally at Washington Market. Two weeks ago last Friday she procured admission to Bellevue Hospital, suffering under a swollen leg, occasioned by much walking. Here she remained for a period of eleven days, and then left, restored. On Saturday last, being conscious of the symptoms of confinement, she again procured a permit to enter the Hospital—as many indigent women do in such cases, and rode up in a Third-avenue car to Twenty-seventh-street, from which point she undertook to walk to the Hospital, situated at the foot of that street. When near the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Second-avenue, she began to be seized with labor pains, and seeing a yard gate open, staggered in and sat down on the steps. An Irish domestic found her in this condition, but declined to take her in the house, as her mistress, she said, was not at home. The most she did was to [illegible] to the Hospital, not far distant, for medical assistance. A physician soon came and found Mrs. Anderson in a rear house in the yard, having just given birth to a female child. From thence she was immediately conveyed to the Hospital and properly cared for. Mrs. Anderson says her husband has not been up to see her, and she does not want him to, as she has made up her mind to leave him, when she goes from the Hospital.

The child which Mrs. Cunningham was [illegible] to adopt is rather below the average weight of new-born infants, and has not a very sprightly look. Its head is covered by a profusion of [illegible] hair, and its complexion is exceedingly [illegible]. The marks of lunar caustic applied by Doctor Montagnie as a means of recognition, were visible on both its ears. It seems that a woman in the Hospital who gave birth to a child on Monday, was requested to furnish hers, as more appropriate for the purpose, but she refused. So Mrs. Anderson was asked to let her child go for a few hours, with assurances that it should be safely returned, and she consented. There seems to be no just ground for the rumor that she was anxious to part with her child, and she certainly seemed as fond of it yesterday as any mother would. The sending a baby more than fifty-six hours old to personate one newly born seems somewhat absurd, but was really less so from the fact that this infant exhibited an unusually dull and sluggish appearance, and had not the usual satin look, as the nurse expressed it. When the child was borrowed the mother was told it was done in order to detect a certain person in a *criminal* act, and hence probably her unforced consent to let it go.

A MYSTERIOUS LETTER.

It appeared in evidence before the Surrogate, as our readers will recollect, that Mrs. Cunningham had visited Bellevue Hospital more than once after her acquittal, while Mary Donoghue, her former chambermaid, was sick there. Now that her attempt to procure a suppositious heir is [illegible], a circumstance which took place at the Hospital a little more than a month since, admits of a plausible explanation. Mrs. Avis, the lying-in-nurse, about that time received a note addressed to her by name, and written in a charmingly delicate hand. The nurse was requested by the writer to furnish her with a new born child, unwashed, and money should be no object. If the nurse assented, she was to address the initials "L. B." at the Broadway Post-Office. Of course, no notice was taken of the epistle, and the affair had been well-nigh forgotten when the latest Cunningham development seems to fix suspicion on Mrs. C. as the author of the note. Mrs. Cunningham visited Bellevue at least twice, and enjoyed the opportunity of learning the nurse's position and name. It is not, then, perhaps, too wide of the mark to assume that it was she who wrote the anonymous letter, with a view of consummating what she has just essayed without success. If the letter alluded to were in existence, it might afford some clue, possibly, to the authorship; but Mrs. Avis was unable to find it yesterday, and thinks it was not preserved.

AT THE FIFTEENTH PRECINCT STATION.

A great many people called during the day at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house in Mercer-street, (where it was rumored Mrs. Cunningham was confined,) under all manner of pretexts, in hopes of catching a glimpse of the prisoners. When assured that Mrs. Cunningham was not in the Station, many left, but many remained, and others kept continually coming to the great annoyance of the officers, whom they bored by asking all manner of questions. Most of these visitors were respectably dressed and respectable looking people, to whom the officers could not well act with that curtness which the circumstances might render necessary. When the evening newspapers were issued, the people's curiosity was somewhat appeased, and the pertinacious visitors became fewer. About 4 o'clock P. M., Dr. Catlin and Mrs. Bell were brought from their confinement. Both looked quite indifferent and not the least careworn. The Doctor asked for his watch, from the commanding officer, and received it. [The property on the persons of prisoners is always taken from them when committed to the cells, and restored to them on departure.] He was then taken in a carriage with Mrs. Bell, to the Jefferson Market Court, in charge of its officers.

A woman named Mary Burke, who was also arrested on Tuesday morning, as a witness in the case, was not taken to Court. She yet remains at the Station-house.

THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners (not including the girl Burke, who is detained merely as a witness) are four in number, viz: Mrs. Cunningham, Dr. Catlin, the lady spoken of as Mrs. Cunningham's sister, and Mrs. Catharine Bell, the nurse. With none of these was any person permitted to hold intercourse. Of the present appearance of Mrs. Burdell it is not necessary to say anything.

Dr. Catlin resides in Brooklyn. He is a low-sized man, and wears heavy whiskers all over his face. He appears about 55 years of age. He was the family physician to Mrs. Cunningham, when Mr. Cunningham, her husband, was living, and attended that gentleman in his last illness. He was a witness at the late trial of Mrs. Cunningham, and testified that that lady had suffered, and was suffering from rheumatism, which impaired greatly the strength of her arms. This testimony was produced to show that the heavy dagger-blows inflicted upon Dr. Burdell could not have been given by Mrs. Cunningham. He is confined in a dimly-lighted cell, and, when our reporter saw him, he was perusing the columns of some newspaper.

Mrs. Bell is a middle aged, plain looking woman, with nothing peculiarly striking, in manners or address, for one of her avocation.

The woman whom Mrs. Burdell called sister is a low-sized woman, and looks much like a servant girl, in dress as in other things. She appears about 26 years of age, and looks not at all in any respect like Mrs. Cunningham.

Another prisoner at the Fifteenth Ward Station-house is the identical "bucket" and "bull's blood" discovered in a cupboard at No. 31 Bond-street, and which was used during "the ordinary course of gestation."

HOW THE TOWN TOOK THE NEWS.

There were flying, but not very distinct, rumors of the rearrest of Mrs. Cunningham, under circumstances so changed, as early in the day as 10 o'clock, but they were credited by only a few. As the day advanced, these rumors became plentier, and assumed more definite shape. Then discussions arose, and bets were offered and taken upon the truth and falsity of the reports. The fact of the arrest, and the promise of an early edition giving all the particulars, was noted upon most of the newspaper bulletins but all the credulous doubted so strange a tale.

The newspaper offices were soon besieged by the impetuous crowd, who would not be satisfied until they saw the thing in print. At length, when the first evening editions were issued, the rush was terrific. The largest cylinder press in constant operation could not supply the demand—edition after edition was issued, every edition containing further particulars; but still the hungry crowds were unsatiated and lingered about far into the day in hopes of learning "further particulars."

The outside remarks were more edifying than they were complimentary to Mrs. Cunningham. "Wonderful woman," remarked one, "shocking smart" added another; "but with all her smartness," chimed in a third, "she has gone too far this time. She was not content to accept a third of Burdell's estate; which the Surrogate would have undoubtedly allowed her. She was greedy for the whole;—[illegible] over," "And may be not satisfied," another would say, "if things do not go worse for her." [illegible]

These were the most complimentary, [illegible] made.

Dr. Catlin, too, was alluded to in terms not very complimentary.

The conduct and skill of District-Attorney Hall in the matter, and the integrity of Dr. Uhl, were greatly praised. The former was considered as having retrieved whatever he might have lost by his great ardor at the commencement of the late trial.

This appeared to be the universal sentiment in the street, and out of it, in dining-saloons and in drinking-saloons—and among all classes.

Many who believed [illegible] in Mrs. Cunningham's innocence, now evinced a change of [illegible].

We witnessed [illegible] a gentleman with specs. Every body had read the Extra, and had seen the news. He [illegible] had not seen the "extras," and did not believe the news. "I don't believe it," he said. [illegible] shocking to believe that in this land of [illegible] and in this City, any woman could [illegible] giving birth to a child [illegible] committed, even though the charge [illegible] it, Sir!"

"But you mistake, my dear Sir," said a listener. "She has not given birth to a child, and she has been dragged to prison. She obtained the child—another woman's new-born child—with which to deceive the public, and obtain possession of Dr. Burdell's property by palming it off as his own. And she, better to carry out that deception, [illegible] feigned to suffer, as women do in such cases, and had the attendance of physicians [illegible] added law to the [illegible]"

"I tell you I don't believe a word of it, Sir," interrupted the skeptical man, [illegible] by a physician, Sir. I tell you it's preposterous! [illegible] mean to tell me, Sir, that a respectable physician would be guilty—"

"Not a respectable one, Sir," replied [illegible] speaker.

"Well, Sir," continued the [illegible] the least disconcerted, and [illegible] visibility, "I would like to ask [illegible]—has not any woman a right to [illegible] and pretend to give birth to a child, so long as she doesn't steal it, and say that it is her own. Where's the law to hinder it, Sir."

"In this case, my friend, it is a felony, and can be punished with 10 years' imprisonment in the State Prison."

The controversy would have continued [illegible], had not a [illegible] handed an Extra to the argumentative man with specs, with the request that he should read it and satisfy himself. The gentleman with specs took the Extra and read it aloud. One by one his planks of contention fell away, and when he had finished, [illegible] should say.

He took off his spectacles, wiped them, [illegible] on his nose again, and looking up [illegible] said, "Gentlemen, my opinion is, that [illegible] Hall should be hanged for [illegible] and conspiring to bring the woman to ruin, and the physicians and officers who assisted him ought to be tarred and feathered."

The lookers-on retired.

The statement in the *Evening Post* [illegible] Rev. Doctor Blanchard [illegible] professionally, during [illegible] entirely without foundation. Mrs. [illegible], who resides at No. 79 East Fifteenth-street, told our reporter that the story was entirely gratuitous. She had not even heard of the proceedings [illegible] yesterday morning, against Mrs. Cunningham [illegible] could answer for her sister, [illegible] that she had intended to make no examination [illegible] she was attending a lady who was thrown out of her carriage at Orange, N. J. The Doctor was surprised that such a report should have been published.

The Affidavits.

DR. DE LA MONTAGNIE'S AFFIDAVIT.

The following is the affidavit of Mr. De la Montagnie:

Second District Police Court—City and County of New-York, ss. John De la Montagnie, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is by profession a physician, and resides at Fishkill [illegible] at the request of A. Oakey Hall, the District-Attorney of the County of New-York, [illegible] personal friend [illegible] he has been for [illegible] years past, he came to this City to assist Mr. Hall in the discovery of an alleged felony. That on the said day [illegible] with the said District-Attorney [illegible] with Timothy Daly, [illegible] of Bellevue Hospital, [illegible]

That the said Timothy Daly [illegible] furnished this deponent with a female child two days old, with the consent of its mother, as deponent was informed and believes, and a nurse, with which child and nurse [illegible] proceeded to certain apartments at No. 190 Elm-street. That there, on the evening of the said day, the said female child was marked by this deponent with lunar caustic behind the left ear and under each arm, and [illegible] a minute edging of a pocket-handkerchief. That deponent then took position on the side of Elm-street opposite to No. 190 Elm-street, with officer Walsh, [illegible] of Police, [illegible] That, soon afterwards, about the hour of quarter past nine o'clock P. M., this deponent, [illegible] to the Bowery and saw a woman in the Bowery on the block between Bleecker-street and Bond-street, [illegible] with a basket. That deponent passed very near to her, [illegible] She was dressed in dark clothes, with a close hood on her head. That deponent recognized the basket distinctly as one which [illegible] himself procured from the house of the District-Attorney, and which deponent had last seen twenty minutes previously in premises No. 190 Elm-street. [illegible] the said basket around Bond-street and [illegible] house No. 31 Bond-street. [illegible] Speight, of the Metropolitan Police, (to whom he had been that day introduced,) and called [illegible] ed and believes that the said Inspector Speight saw the person enter the house.

That [illegible] between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, at request of Inspector Dilks, [illegible] to house No. 31 Bond street, [illegible] District-Attorney, and [illegible] Patrolman Walsh, S. J. Smith and Wilson [illegible] by waiting for an opportunity to enter; that deponent and Inspector Dilks rang the door bell, but there was no answer. Deponent then rang [illegible] door was soon opened by two women, who objected to our coming in and asked what was wanted at this late hour. Inspector Dilks and this deponent excused themselves for the hour, and stated we had intercepted a Doctor who had stated there had been a delivery in the house and Inspector Dilks said he had come to see if it was all right. One of the women said Mrs. Burdell was sick and couldn't be seen. We then closely followed these women up stairs and entered the upper second story hall. One of the women looked into the front large room and said "There are two gentlemen who wish to come in." A voice said from within, "Lock the door—they must not come—I tell you to lock that door." We then went into the room and apologized to a lady in bed, whom deponent was informed and believes to be Mrs. Cunningham, otherwise called Burdell, and the said lady said: "Why do you disturb me? I am very sick." Deponent looked about the room, and saw no one in [illegible] but the two women and Mrs. Cunningham in bed with an infant lying in bed with her alongside of her and asleep. Deponent went close to the bed and examined the infant, and saw it was the same child he had that afternoon brought from Bellevue Hospital to No. 190 Elm-street as aforesaid. One of the women who said "I am the nurse," then took up the child and passed to the other side of the bed, and with it in her arms [illegible] Deponent then said "bring the child to the light in order that we may see it." The nurse objected. Mrs. Cunningham then put out her hand on the child, and said, "No, no." Deponent then said, "I am a physician come in by request of the authorities," or words to that effect, and then examined the child by the light and saw by the face again it was the same child deponent had brought from Bellevue Hospital. Shortly afterwards others of the police came up into the room and made arrests. But while they were coming up, and Inspector Dilks had gone down to call them, Mrs. Cunningham was asked by deponent, "Do you claim this child as the child of Harvey Burdell?" and she said, "Of course—whose else should it be?" Deponent further says when the officers were up stairs [illegible] "Don't take my dear baby from me." Deponent further states he demanded in presence of the officers to see the umbilical cord. Mrs. Cunningham and the nurse objected. After some persuasion they consented. Deponent then removed the bandage, and saw the piece of pocket-handkerchief on the cord which was placed there in No. 190 Elm street, but the marks were not as yet visible, and would not be until the following day. Deponent then proceeded in a carriage in company with the District Attorney to Bellevue Hospital, taking the said infant, and about half-past one o'clock on Tuesday morning restored it to the mother, who is named Elizabeth Anderson, and is now a patient in the lying-in ward of Bellevue Hospital.

(Signed) JOHN DE LA MONTAGNIE.

Sworn to before me, this 1st day of August, 1857.

WM. S. DAVISON, Police Justice.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE CROP PROSPECTS.

During the past two months, a gentleman connected with the Agricultural Department of the TIMES, has made an extensive tour through the Western States, embracing a journey of some six thousand miles, for the purpose of observing the general condition of agriculture, and especially the prospects of the incoming harvest. From his letters, which have been published from time to time in our daily and weekly editions, we may form a pretty fair estimate of the real state of the crops.

THE WHEAT CROP.

In New-York State, this crop will be about an average one, though this average will fall below that of a few years since, from the fact that in many places wheat-raising has been in a measure given up during the past three years, owing to the extensive ravages of insects, especially the wheat "midge," or "yellow gnat," as it is sometimes called. This is particularly the case in the western counties, which formerly embraced the best wheat-growing region of the State. On the whole, however, it is believed that the aggregate yield of good wheat gathered will be considerably above that of last year. In Ohio the yield will be much larger than last year. The midge has been far less destructive, and the weather has been very good for gathering the crop. Early in the Spring [illegible], but the weather [illegible] beautifully, [illegible] the latter part of June the fields showed exceedingly well, and we are advised that the fullest expectations of farmers have been realized. In the middle and north middle portions of Indiana, the almost universal opinion of farmers was, that except in very wet, low lands, the crop would be larger than for many years past, and the appearance of the fields just before harvest warranted this expectation. In Northern Indiana the Winter wheat on open prairie lands was badly injured by winter-kill, but the ground was nearly all resown to Spring wheat, which has done very well. On the openings on lands partly sheltered by timber, the yield will be a moderate one. On wood-lands the crop was still better, though not as good as further South. Nearly the same remarks apply to Illinois as to Indiana, save that a larger portion of the State is prairie land, and except in the southern part on the prairies, the Winter crop was almost wholly killed out. But here Spring wheat was largely resown, both on the ground at first sown with the Winter varieties, and on much more ground in March and April. The crop has been better than usual. Further South, in that State, the yield of Winter grain has been large, owing both to its good quality and the large surface sown. In Iowa the crop corresponds somewhat with Northern Illinois. From Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, we have very favorable reports, derived from several intelligent correspondents. In Wisconsin, our reporter found about a medium crop; a large surface was sown, but many fields suffered from Winter-kill, and looked "spotted." The general opinion of farmers appeared to be that, with favorable harvest weather, the yield would be considerably above that of last year. Michigan is about on a par with Wisconsin in respect to the wheat crop. Taking the aggregate yield of both Winter and Spring wheat, in the States named above, we are probably safe in estimating it at about one-sixth to one-fifth larger than that of last year. This we predict will be about the result when full returns of the gathered harvest shall have been received. What effect speculation, and the abundance of money in the country will have upon future prices, it may not be safe to predict, but it is hardly probable that the rates of the past year will be maintained.

THE CORN CROP.

The condition and prospects of this crop our reporter found about the same in the several States visited, save that those farthest north will be more likely to be cut off by early frosts should there be such. Nearly all parts of the Northern and Western States were about upon a par as respects the long-continued Spring rains. As late as July 10 there was little observable difference in the advancement of this crop in Kentucky and Northern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. If anything, the difference was in favor of the last-named States. In every section, corn upon low or moderately wet lands was very much stunted. On higher grounds, or those not naturally wet, the crop suffered less severely. The worst feature has been that, owing to the continuous rains during the latter part of May and the first half of June, farmers were unable to "work" the corn fields thoroughly before the haying season. Hundreds of fields were observed in which weeds overtopped and choked the young corn plants. This was particularly the case in the older sections of Ohio. On the newer prairie lands weeds are less abundant, and less difficulty was experienced from this cause. The rain ceased generally by the 15th and 20th of June, and in many places several days earlier. The warm weather succeeding hastened forward this crop very rapidly, and as July and August make the corn crop, and the first of these months has been unusually propitious, there is little ground as yet for fearing a poor yield of corn—if we do not have unusually early Autumnal frosts. Taking into account the very large surface of prairie ground newly broken and planted this year for the first time, as well as the increased amount of corn planted in almost all sections, the prospect now is that the corn crop of 1857 will largely exceed that of the previous year. This was the opinion of the majority of intelligent farmers with whom our reporter conversed in the different States, especially during the month just closed. As early as July 10, in some portions of Michigan and Wisconsin, corn was considered as scarcely a week behind the average of several years past.

OATS AND BARLEY.

These crops are certainly in excess of any former year. Wherever the wheat crop has been much injured by insects, farmers have gone extensively into the culture of barley, and but few fields in poor condition were seen. Oats are coming in well also, and there is scarcely a doubt that there will be enough of both oats and barley to meet the wants of the country.

HAY.

Little need be said of this crop, as it is universally conceded that the yield has been unprecedented. It was especially noted by our reporter, that among the hundreds of persons conversed with on this topic, in all sections, he met not one who did not speak of an excellent yield of hay. The opinion was often expressed that there would not be cattle enough in the country to consume all the hay that would be gathered. Grass continued *growing* to so late a period that many fields were left until after working the corn and gathering wheat, and there are many thousands of acres in the country still unmown. Owing to the shortness of the haying season prior to the wheat harvest, and the scarcity of help, it would have been scarcely possible to gather a moiety of the crop but for the general introduction of machinery, the horse-mowers, horse-rakes, &c. Many Western farmers expressed the opinion that beef would be high and scarce in the Eastern markets next Winter, simply because they could not spare their cattle, when there was so much forage to be consumed; while during the following Spring, Summer and Fall, there would be an overstock of beeves sent forward. This would certainly be the case if there should be an abundant corn crop.

POTATOES.

In consequence of the partial disappearance of the "rot" for a year or two past, and the high price of potatoes during Winter and Spring, farmers were [illegible] largely; a scarcity of seed, and the Spring rains, only prevented excessive planting. As it is, if the country is not affected with a return of the potatoe disease this year, we have present reason to look for an immense potato harvest. The rot has already set in in some localities where early potatoes are raised extensively, and there are rumors of its appearance in several parts of the country. It was too early in the season for our reporter to gather much concerning this crop, aside from an estimate of the comparative amount of surface planted.

FRUIT.

Large numbers of peach trees were found to have been killed during the last Winter, as well as the preceding one. It is probable that there are a less number of living peach trees now in the country than there were two years ago, notwithstanding the great number of new orchards set out. Wherever the trees have well withstood the weather and are now flourishing, they are fairly loaded with fruit, but the general yield will not be very large we think. The apple crop promises moderately well. Few trees are heavily loaded with fruit, but most orchards throughout the country generally are bearing somewhat, and from the larger size of the fruit on trees not heavily loaded, it is probable that in the aggregate we shall have a full average yield. Many fine orchards in Ohio, and in a limited degree elsewhere, were observed to be considerably injured by caterpillars and other insects. Sometimes whole orchards are so denuded of leaves as to present the appearance of having been swept over by fire. These ravages, however, though more extensive this year than formerly, are still confined to limited localities, and it is to be hoped that efficient efforts will be made to prevent their further extension.

On the whole, taking the entire country together, and summing up the observations that have been made, and the reports we are daily receiving from the crops now nearly gathered, generally in good condition, with the present condition of those still growing, we may well congratulate ourselves upon favorable prospects for a year of plenty.

Crop Prospects.

From the Chicago Journal of July 31.

Glorious and cheering are the reports that come to us from every part of our country in reference to the ripened harvest. The gathering-in season has now fairly opened, and "peace and plenty" is the joyous burden of every report that is sent forth from the gatherers.

The largest crop of wheat that has ever been harvested in the country is now being gathered. The aggregate yield will, it is now manifest, exceed by hundreds of thousands of bushels that of any one most plentiful harvest that has ever blessed the labors of American husbandry. The cotton crop, too, promises exceedingly well, and will, we doubt not, be as much in advance of any former yield as is that of wheat. Oats and barley are likewise reported as unusually good and abundant.

Vegetable and fruit products are also represented as plenteous and of a sound condition, in most localities where any attention is devoted to their cultivation. The potato crop—that most important of all esculents—will turn out a glorious yield; and this fact is already having a sensible effect upon the market. In some of the Eastern cities a decline of over a hundred per cent. per bushel is already reported. Other commodities must soon "follow suit."

Fruit Crop Prospects.

From the Philadelphia North American, Aug. 1.

Fruit growers inform us that the prospect for a first class crop of peaches was never better. The trees are now loaded with incipient fruit. In this vicinity the crop promises to be all that preserving kettles could wish for. Plums are a precarious crop. The trees are now heavily laden, but such is the perfidy of the curculio that the fruit is often ruined just before it reaches the ripening point. The apple crop promises finely. In this point Philadelphia County will play trumps. We look for a capital time this Fall among pippins and peaches. Unless the price of sugar continues extravagant, Young America will know no scarcity in the sweetmeat line. Let the ladies prepare their porcelain.

Catastrophe at Niagara Falls.

FALL OF ROCK NEAR THE HORSESHOE—THREE PERSONS INJURED.

The Rochester *American* of Monday gives the following particulars of the fall of rock at Niagara, previously reported by telegraph:

"An accident of a serious character occurred at Niagara Falls yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock. It appears that as usual a number of persons were strolling about visiting the various localities of interest, and a number had descended the Biddle stairs to the beach of the river, and gone towards the foot of the cataract. Suddenly an immense overhanging rock, weighing probably from 30 to 50 tons, became detached from the bank above them, and fell with a tremendous crash to the bottom. The concussion was so great as to split it into fragments, and the pieces flew in all directions. Three persons were seriously injured—one of them, a Mr. G. W. PARSONS from Cleveland, Ohio, it is feared fatally. The others were a gentleman who was stopping at the Cataract House, whose name we have been unable to learn, and a boy about 14 years of age, who resides in the village of Niagara. This boy had his leg broken, and the gentleman at the Cataract House had, as we understand, both a leg and arm broken.

Mr. PARSONS, however, who is a guest at the Clarendon, was the principal sufferer. One piece of the rock struck him on the head, causing a dangerous fracture of the skull, and another piece crushed one of his hips in a frightful manner. He was immediately taken to his hotel, and surgical assistance procured. The professional gentlemen who attended him expressed, as we understand, but little hopes of his recovery. The unfortunate man was able to give such particulars concerning himself as to enable his friends in Cleveland to be notified by telegraph of his condition, and some of them are expected to come on immediately.

Mr. PARSONS is connected with some of the railroads centering at Cleveland, in the baggage department, and has a wife and one child. He was on an excursion for the benefit of his health.

The operation of trepanning was resorted to for the purpose of relieving the pressure of the broken pieces of skull upon his brain, and, contrary to the expectation of the medical men, he was in possession of his faculties this morning. It is barely possible that he may recover.

We learn that a son of Mr. ABNER VAN SLYCK, tobacconist, of this city, was present on the beach at the time the accident occurred, but fortunately escaped uninjured.

The Buffalo *Commercial* says:

"There had been some indications of a caving off at this point, during the Summer; and occasional masses of rock have fallen. During the last two years the rock has fallen off so much that the carriage road around the Island has been carried back some forty feet from its original position at this point."

For several years past, bits of rock have occasionally crumbled from the cliffs between the Cave of the Winds and the Horseshoe, so that placards are posted at the foot of the Biddle Staircase, warning visitors to beware. Notwithstanding this, incautious explorers generally clamber along the shelf, always running a great risk. The height of the cliff at this point is about 150 feet.

Brutality—A White Man Treated as a Slave.

From the Cincinnati Times.

A veteran pauper, sunburnt, disheveled, unwashed and filthy, whose only name was ALMAN, was examined in the Probate Court in this city yesterday, as to his mental condition. He stated he was a native Kentuckian; that a man around whose house he loitered put him in a skiff and carried him to a steamboat, which brought him to the city to stay "a spell." He understood all questions put to him, but exhibited a profound ignorance on ordinary subjects. Dr. MUSCROFT certified that he was an idiot. He was sent to the asylum.

A gentleman called upon us last evening, and says he is well acquainted with this unfortunate and his history. As he relates the latter, it presents an almost unparalleled instance of brutality. He says that ALMAN is a white man, and was born and raised in Boone County, Ky. He is short-witted or foolish, and has been so from his cradle. He lost his natural protectors at an early age, and unfortunately fell into the hands of a man whose name we have, and was the owner of a number of slaves, and a hard master at that.

Our informant states that this man numbered ALMAN among his slaves, forcing him to labor and live with them, and subjecting him to all the hard usage and severe discipline that was imposed upon the negroes. Complaint was often made by the neighbors of this treatment of a half witted white man, but the response was that it was only by such means his services could be made to pay.

Our informant has not been in the vicinity for a year or two past, but he is confident that the hard usage this poor fellow has received from his master has worsted his mental condition, and made him the complete wreck he now presents. He infers, and very justly, too, that the white slave being of no further use to his cruel master, or, in other words, being unable to make his services pay, the master shipped him to this port, to become a burden upon the community. That is, having worn him out, body and mind, he rids himself of the incumbrance by the cheapest possible way!

If this is true, it presents a case of barbarous cruelty that is revolting. Our informant is a stranger to us, but is a young man of apparent candor and reliability. The incoherent story of the victim seems to confirm his statement.

The anniversary of the battle of Boyne Water was celebrated in Toronto by a procession and a dinner, served up in the Presbyterian Church, George-street, the pews having been taken out and rearranged, to suit the occasion.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Present State of Things in the Territory—The Troops still at Lawrence—Apprehensions of a Collision with the United States Troops—Proceedings of Jim Lane—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Friday, July 24, 1857.

The era of peace and quiet which Kansas has experienced since the cessation of actual hostilities last Winter is now said by men who are not regarded as alarmists, to be rapidly drawing to a close. It is undeniably true that during the past few weeks party hostility has received a violent impetus.

The following order has been issued by General LANE:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

HEAD-QUARTERS KANSAS VOLUNTEERS, (For the protection of the ballot-box.) LAWRENCE, July 15, 1857.

To the People of Kansas:

The Convention at Topeka, on the 15th inst., passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Gen. JAMES H. LANE be appointed by this Convention, and authorized to organize the people in the several districts, to protect the ballot-boxes at the approaching elections in Kansas.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the authority thus vested in me, I do earnestly request the people of Kansas to form companies in their various neighborhoods, towns, and settlements, and every man enrol himself in some one of the same; that when such company shall contain not less than thirty, nor more than eighty men, it elect a Captain, and one First, and one Second Lieutenant, two Sergeants, and two Corporals; and that it make a perfect and complete roll of its officers and men, in accordance with the printed forms which will be transmitted from this office.

It is also desirable, and I hereby request, that the Captain of each Company shall require a registry to be made of all persons in his neighborhood, town or settlement, if any such there be, who shall refuse to enrol himself in said Company, and transmit the same, with his Company's rolls, to this office.

When the aforesaid rolls shall be received, commissions for the officers will be promptly forwarded, after which, requisitions for arms, signed by the Company's officers, may be sent to the office of the Quartermaster-General.

Kansas expects every man to do his duty in this matter. The time has come for thorough organization and efficient action. The despotism which has been forced upon us must be overthrown. We must look to the ballot-box as the instrumentality of our disenthralment, and prepare to defend that ballot-box at any and every sacrifice, against any and every attempt to violate its integrity.

The General Staff, as organized this day, consists of Mr. M. F. CONWAY, Adjutant-General; J. B. WHITMAN, Quartermaster-General, and WM. A. PHILLIPS, Commissary-General, each with an office in this city.

Correspondence may be conducted with any of these officers, and information, at all times obtained from them in the line of their respective duties.

Signed at the office of the Adjutant-General this day.

J. H. LANE, Commanding.

By M. F. CONWAY, Adjutant-General, K. V.

Accompanying this there has been forwarded "General Order, No. 2," dated July 20, which very coolly divides the Territory into eight districts, each to furnish a division, whose commander is appointed from that locality, and the whole to form four brigades, to whom generals are also designated. The movement is pressed with all possible force, and has already been successful to the extent, it is said, of raising some 1,600 men. LANE is flying through the Territory, advocating the organization, and inciting the people to insurrection against not only the Territorial but the General Government, which he rates most savagely. I last heard of him at Osawkee, where the land sales are now in progress. His success there was somewhat equivocal. Subsequently, the officers having in charge the management of the sales at that place felt constrained to call on the Governor for a company of regular troops, to guard the money derived from the sales, which, it is said, will amount at the close to at least half a million dollars. The messenger dispatched with the requisition informs me that it was forwarded by the Governor to Gen. HARNEY at Fort Leavenworth. Here I may as well mention the fact that I have been informed on good authority that the General Government has forwarded a dispatch by telegraph to the Governor, announcing that Gen. HARNEY and the regiment of dragoons now here will not be sent to Utah, and it is currently rumored they they will be reinforced by 1,500 troops and two batteries.

As to Lawrence, things do not seem to have changed their appearance since my last letter. Everybody is quiet, or seems so, at least, but that in itself is suspicious. I am very much afraid that the ultra-leaders are meditating some sudden trick, which may lead to open hostility. It is rumored on one hand that their municipal officers have been sworn in—to support the Topeka State Constitution and the Constitution of the United States, for the sole purpose, as they allege, of removing dead dogs and horses—whilst on the other hand, it is asserted with equal emphasis that they have not. Probably my next letter will be explicit on the point.

I believe I mentioned in my last letter that Mr. MARCUS J. PARROT had been nominated as candidate for Representative in Congress from the State of Kansas, under the Topeka Constitution, by the Free State Convention which recently met at Topeka. His opponent was Mr. ADAMS, Mayor of Leavenworth, whom he beat by only three votes. Some difference of opinion having arisen as to the propriety of nominating a delegate to Congress to oppose Mr. RANSOM, the Democratic nominee, the Convention adjourned without taking any action on the matter. In the meantime another Convention has been called by the same party, soon to meet at Grasshopper Falls, to consider matters generally, and especially to nominate a delegate. Mr. PARROT has announced his determination to run as candidate whether nominated or not. Of the result I hope to give you early intelligence, but I would respectfully suggest to the telegraphic operators in St. Louis, that it is hardly fair to allow the reporter of the Associated Press to appropriate my private dispatches, and even perpetuate my blunders, as was done in the case of the intelligence which I hoped to forward to you exclusively, of the nomination of Mr. RANSOM by the Democratic Convention.

F. N. C.

Plagiarism in the Pulpit.

From the Boston Transcript.

Nearly a year ago, a clergyman was stationed over an Episcopal society in one of the most flourishing towns in Massachusetts. His reputation for ability and eloquence had preceded him, and the expectations of those who had not listened to his efforts in the metropolis, where he had been preaching, were raised to the highest pitch. And they were not disappointed. Every one was charmed with the variety and extent of his erudition, the closeness and strength of his logic, and the grace and beauty of the illustrations wherewith he adorned his admirable discourses. The versatility of his genius was truly remarkable, and every one was satisfied,—for did the hearer desire an energetical discourse which should discover the hidden meaning of the original text, he had it in the morning; did another crave a brilliant and forcible appeal to the feelings? he was gratified in the afternoon. So the preacher went swimmingly on—seeming to combine the strength of thought and quaint felicity of expression of the old English divines with the fervor and freedom which characterize the popular preachers of our time. All voices spoke his praise, and his people were delighted at their good fortune in securing such a clerical treasure.

But it unfortunately happened that a clergyman of another denomination, who had chanced to hear an afternoon discourse from this Admirable CRICHTON of the pulpit gave, to one of his brethren in the same town, some months after, a synopsis of its argument, and a report of some of the more striking passages; and great was his astonishment when his friend, taking up a volume of *Spurgeon's Sermons*, just from the press, read the identical sermon which he had listened to with so much interest!

Misfortunes seldom come singly. Shortly after circumstances required that the Episcopal Society should occupy for a few Sabbaths the church of which the gentleman last referred to is pastor, and he remained one afternoon to hear for the first time his eloquent brother in another fold. The discourse was admirable—admirable, but familiar; and when, after service, and with a few friends, who also had heard the brilliant effort, he returned to his study, he read them from a volume of *Robert McCheyne's Sermons*, published in Scotland some years ago, the discourse which had so delighted them.

Their astonishment was great indeed. The fact was soon noised abroad, and the works of SPURGEON and MCCHEYNE were in demand. Six sermons of the first named gentleman were found to have been delivered by the eloquent divine in question as his own productions, and it is also stated that one of them was pronounced before an association of his clerical brethren with great success.

The readers of the *Spectator* will remember the judicious arrangement of Sir ROGER DE COVERLEY to ensure variety and excellence in the preaching to which he and his dependents listened every Sunday. Having secured the services of a clergyman possessing a good aspect, a clear voice, a sociable temper and some knowledge of backgammon, the worthy knight made him a present of all the good sermons which had been printed in English, and only begged of him to pronounce one of them every Sunday in the pulpit. So upon asking the Chaplain of a Sunday who would preach on the morrow, he would be told the Bishop of St. ASAPH in the morning, and Dr. SOUTH in the afternoon; and thus the congregation would be sure of hearing, each Sunday, an excellent discourse selected with the greatest care from the body of English divinity.

Now, this plan is an excellent one to be adopted in this country, provided the congregation, as well as the preacher, agree to it; and it would certainly be a great relief to some societies if their pastors would occasionally invite Mr. SPURGEON to preach, by deputy, in the morning, and Mr. MCCHEYNE in the afternoon. But it would be necessary, if that honesty which is expected of men in the ordinary concerns of life be regarded in the matter, that the preacher should not read the sermons and omit to mention the authors, and that he should decline to listen, with innocent countenance, to the compliments bestowed upon his learning, his logic, and the remarkable versatility of his genius.

Literary plagiarism is always as contemptible as it is dishonest; and the lad in school or in college, who is detected in striving to rise on the stolen fruit of another's mind, generally incurs the lasting reputation of having been an idler or a cheat. But the preacher of God's word, who will deliberately get up in the pulpit, Sunday after Sunday, and deliver as his own sermons which he has copied from the works of other men, who will quietly enjoy profit by the reputation obtained under these false pretenses, is a swindler and a hypocrite; and neither the social influence, the age, the titles of honor, or the position of the man, should save such conduct from the contempt of the community, or shield the offender from the severity and mortification of a public rebuke.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Philadelphia Bullies' Prize Fight—Bradley at Home.

From the Philadelphia Sun, 4th.

On Tuesday evening DOMINICK BRADLEY arrived at his den of iniquity, at the southwest corner of South and Penn streets, and soon after an immense crowd of ruffians assembled about the place.

A fellow named MURRAY, said to be a waiter in the Girard House, made himself very conspicuous in the window, and introduced DOMINICK. "We were on the pavement, not pleasing to go into the den amongst a lot of [illegible] it is our opinion that both of BRADLEY's eyes were closed. He was led to the window, where he delivered himself of the following: "I was up all last night and feel worn down, but you see I am here."

MURRAY then came to the window with a tumbler, and, after stirring it around, said, "Boys, this is champagne—don't it look nice?" MURRAY then made a speech, and said to the audience, (both South and Penn streets were crowded with people,) "Fellows, yere DOMINICK, (rubbing the head of the latter,) he whipped his man as a man ought to whip another; three cheers for the shamrock, and one for the citizens that don't like the fight."

Cheers were now given for BRADLEY, and loud cries for FITZHERALD, his trainer. The latter appeared at the window, and bowed to the crowd, who gave him three cheers. At this point Lieut. CARSON appeared on the ground, with a posse of policemen, and cleared the pavement, but the excitement was very great.

With regard to the fight, we have gathered the following particulars, supposed to be from the most reliable sources—in fact, from those who were prominent actors in the disgraceful affair.

Mr. FOURNIER DUGAN, who accompanied BRADLEY to his residence, from Buffalo and New-York, as did also JOHN MCKEON, who soon after left him, and their version of the story of the fight is, as a matter of course, on the side of the bully and blackguard—a man who, while he kept a rummy in Shippen-street, below Sixth, was famous for his brutal treatment towards many who had occasion to enter his place.

Mr. MCMULLIN has ever been a warm friend of BRADLEY, and like his other confederates in this affair, will divulge nothing except that which has a tendency to favor his favorite. He admits that RANKIN fought with a skill unprecedented, and that his will was one of determination throughout the contest.

Not less than 4,000 persons witnessed this brutal scene, and while it was going on inside the ring, one continual series of fights prevailed outside. Many a black eye and bloody nose was the result. Any quantity of bad whisky was dealt out, and the brains of nearly all were more or less inflated.

MCMULLIN's house, last evening, was besieged, and there was scarcely anything to be heard except the vociferation, in some profane epithet, that "BRADLEY had beaten his man."

RANKIN remains at Buffalo, in charge of his brother, several personal friends, and a physician, who is in constant attendance. It is not likely that he will reach home for several days, though some are inclined to believe that he will leave to-day or to-morrow. His injuries are said to be quite serious, being entirely confined to his head and face. Both eyes are closed, his nose broken, one ear shockingly cut, his temples much bruised, and his cheeks cut and swollen to a serious extent. His friends here in the southwestern part of old Moyamensing are naturally very much elated, and contend that foul play has been resorted to. Last night the residence of RANKIN and vicinity was crowded, and the most intense feeling prevailed.

Thousands of dollars were staked upon the result in this city, besides immense sums in New-York, Buffalo and elsewhere.

The fight took place at Point Albino Island, fifteen miles below Buffalo, on the Canadian side.

The Sheriff of the District or county in which Point Albino is located, it is alleged, had wagered a stake on the result of the fight, and, in his anxiety to see that all was done fair, desired to be appointed a referee. This was denied, when he attempted either to enter the ring or threatened to cut the rope. This was the signal for an onslaught upon his person, when he was most brutally beaten by some of our well-known Philadelphia rowdies, several of whom soon after took a hasty and rather expensive retreat home, by what is generally known as the lightning train! Canada began to smell rather warm for them.

Mormonism—Disgusted "Saints."

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sunday, July 26, 1857.

We have another arrival from Mormondom. An emigrant train, containing a large number of women and children—one hundred persons in all—has just reached this city, after a wearisome journey of sixty days. The train consisted of fifteen teams, and brought, through a large and valuable collection of beaver and buffalo furs. In spite of the extremely hot weather of the last few weeks, the party arrived in excellent health, the women and children especially bearing the fatigue better than the men.

The members of this company are, or rather were, professors of the Mormon faith, but they fled from the holy land, partly to escape from the relentless tyranny of the Brigham Young oligarchy, and partly to improve their pecuniary affairs. When they left, there was great dissatisfaction among the Saints, and about a thousand persons abandoned Utah at the same time. Several trains departed for the States, and nearly four hundred started for Oregon. It was with difficulty that they escaped, and many threats were made that violence would be committed upon them if they attempted to leave the country. The large number of those who left is believed to have been their protection.

The emigrants are heartily sick of the Mormon religion and all the attendant institutions. They state that the members of the church, (embracing almost the entire adult population of the Territory,) have on an average about three wives apiece. A poor man, they think, has no possible chance to succeed in Utah. With decidedly strong prospects of having a large family to support, he is compelled to devote the entire labor of every tenth day to the church, and to pay heavy taxes besides. Some of them state that they were called upon to pay tithes before they had been in Salt Lake City a week. There are many who would gladly renounce the BRIGHAM YOUNG tyranny and flee from the Territory; but after the "endowment" (a certain step in the church,) has been taken, the subject of it cannot leave, unless he has the permission of the spiritual authorities, without placing his life in the most imminent peril. Large numbers of unfortunate women who were lured into Utah by appealing to their religious enthusiasm, and grossly misrepresenting the actual state of affairs, are thoroughly disgusted with the practical workings of what was so beautiful in theory, but have no means of escaping from their hard lot.

The disaffected, however, (according to my informants who come by this train,) by no means comprise the whole, or even a majority of the people of Utah. Thousands of men have such deep seated faith in BRIGHAM YOUNG, that they would cheerfully fight for him to the last drop of blood. Many women, too, with a firm persuasion that his mission is from heaven, are attached to him with a most fanatical devotion, and would not hesitate to lay down their lives for him. In Great Salt Lake City the people are well armed, and have thirty pieces of artillery. In many of their localities, the male saints are armed and disciplined. These emigrants confirm the various reports that the population of Utah has been greatly exaggerated. They think 40,000 a liberal estimate, and state that Salt Lake City has not more than 7,000 inhabitants.

"Every nation, kindred and people" is represented among the Saints. It is evident that if BRIGHAM YOUNG desire it, he can give Gen. HARNEY and his troops a good deal of trouble for a time, but it seems hardly possible that a man of so much shrewdness should array himself against the United States troops.

The emigrants think Utah capable of being made one of the finest agricultural portions of the Continent, but they have no faith in the ability of its present population to develope it. The absence of rain renders systematic irrigation necessary, but the numerous mountain streams are said to afford very good facilities for the accomplishment of that object. When this train left there were many complaints of a worm at the roots of the young wheat. It was feared that the crop would be entirely destroyed, and the scarcity—almost starvation—of last Winter again occur. The returning emigrants propose to settle at some point in Kansas, where all men who are willing to work have a fair chance, and where their children will be free from the degrading influence of polygamy and some other patriarchal institutions.

WINDMILL SHIPS.—The *Diario de la Marina* states that Signor CARRIA, of Cuba, proposes a new system of propelling vessels by the building of windmills on the decks of his ship, with great wings, from which the motion is communicated to side-wheels similar to those of steamships. The models have been successfully worked; and it only remains to be seen whether the force of the wind will be sufficient, when thus applied, to give vessels the velocity of ordinary sailing ships. If this problem is satisfactorily solved, the *Diario* says it is evident that a windmill ship will be able to sail just as well with a contrary as with a fair wind—because, it being perfectly easy to alter the position of the wings, they can be always opposed to the wind, whatever direction it may blow from. The inventor has asked for the protection of a patent from the Cuban Government; and, as soon as it is granted, he will commence to make his experiments upon a large scale.

A Boy Eaten Alive by a Bear near Detroit.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A shocking occurrence took place on the Hamtramck Mission on last Tuesday, in which, a boy eleven years old was actually eaten up alive by a bear, within sight of the city. The circumstances of the case are as follows: A man named JOSEPH RADEMACHER, a German, living on Macomb street, between Rivard and Russell, went out on Tuesday morning, in company with a little brother, to pick raspberries. They carried their dinners with them, and went some five or six miles out before commencing their day's work. RADEMACHER deposited his dinner, basket and coat on the ground, and employed himself for some time in picking berries, when his attention being attracted by a noise, he looked around, and to his intense astonishment, saw a large she bear, accompanied by three cubs, engaged in devouring his dinner. It was but the work of a moment to drop his basket of berries, and hurry, with his young brother, from the spot. He saw two boys, not far from him when he left the spot, but said nothing to them.

Before himself and brother had got a safe distance, they heard terrible screams in the direction they had left, which only served to accelerate their pace, and place a greater distance between them and danger. They were soon overtaken by one of the boys, who came rushing after them in a bewilderment of fright, screaming that the bear was eating up his brother. RADEMACHER received this intelligence in utter dismay, and took to his heels with a will, followed by the two boys, deserting the sufferer to his fate. The cowardly race soon brought them to the city, where they spread the alarm, and a large party was quickly formed for the scene, which proceeded to the scene of the disaster, accompanied by RADEMACHER and the father of the unfortunate boy.

A long search resulted in finding the remains of the boy, the bear having eaten up about half of the corpse, and buried the rest for a future meal. Remnants of his clothing were found scattered around, together with RADEMACHER's coat, torn to pieces. A general hunt was commenced with a view of finding the bear, which has been continued up to the present time without success. The boy was from the German as our not certain which. His name we have been unable to learn, but shall ascertain it to-day. His brother, a boy of thirteen, stated that they almost stumbled over the bear before they saw her at all, when she suddenly seized with a savage growl and seized the one who was nearest. A word of warning from RADEMACHER when he encountered his fright would have saved the boy, but he was too frightened to do anything but run.

The bear was a large and powerful one, and must have been excited to great hunger to commit so bold a deed. The contemplation of such an occurrence happening almost within the limits of a city of 70,000 inhabitants, is sickening and terrible. Wild bears have become a rarity in most parts of the State, yet we are visited in the very metropolis by one that perpetrates a deed that belongs only to the early annals of our history. It is to be hoped that such visits will be rare in future.

A Defaulter Arrested.

From the Toronto Colonist, Aug. 1.

Some time since it was stated in the English papers, that a clerk of the South Yorkshire Railway and River Don Coal Company, England, who carry on business in King William-street, London, had plundered his employers of about £800, and fled. The assistance of Mr. JOHN SPITTLE, an Inspector in the Detective Police Department of that city, was obtained, and diligent search made for the fugitive, who, it was ascertained, had left London on the 19th of May, and taken passage in the Canadian screw steamer, which sailed from Liverpool for Quebec on the subsequent day. The officer followed in pursuit by the steamer *Jura*, which left Southampton on the 10th of June. After a rather long passage of 19 days, he arrived in New-York, and at once started for Quebec. He had previously learned the distance that held the Canadian on her passage up the St. Lawrence. When the officer reached the place, where the Canadian grounded, he discovered that the accused had entered his name on the ship's books as GEORGE HOWELL. Further interrogatories put him into possession of the fact, that the defaulter had left for Toronto. Upon the receipt of this news, Mr. SPITTLE came on to this city, where he arrived on Wednesday last, and immediately put himself into communication with the Office of Police. With that gentleman's assistance "Mr. Howell" was traced to the Rossin House.

The warrant which Mr. SPITTLE bore for the arrest of the prisoner, issued by the Lord Mayor of London, was countersigned by Alderman BROOKE of this city, and the accused was arrested in the office of the hotel; upon being asked by the "detective" whether WM. WALDON was not his real name, he answered in the affirmative, and the authority under which his capture was made was shown him. Afterwards he gave every information; stated where the property was, and answered the necessary questions with candor. He was detained in the Chief's office for the night, and yesterday morning was taken to Barrie in charge of Mr. SPITTLE and Mr. WM. COURTNEY of the Toronto Police. The object in going there was to get cashed a bill for about £400 on the Royal Bank of Upper Canada, which was found in the prisoner's possession. Some valuable articles were also given up by him, such as guns, pictures, and a large stock of cloths, &c. Altogether about £300 in cash and articles of the value of about £100 have been found. The prisoner is a young man, about 24 years of age, of respectable appearance, slightly built, and about 5 feet 7 inches in height. He returned from Barrie last night, and still, through the courtesy of Mr. SHERWOOD, is accommodated in his office, until other arrangements are effected. It is stated that other charges are pending against him in England. He will be taken thence by the next steamer which leaves Quebec on the 15th inst.

Burning of the Cambria Iron Works, Pennsylvania.

From the Cambria Tribune Extra, Aug. 2.

About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening last, our citizens were startled by the simultaneous sounding of the steam-whistle at the Rolling Mill and the Company's Furnaces, in such a way as to betoken that danger was threatening the Works. At the same time a dense cloud of black smoke was seen to ascend from that locality, which gave additional force to the alarm.

The fire originated in a small outside building used for the purpose of rendering tallow with which to grease the machinery. It is not certain by what means fire was communicated to the combustible material in the shop.

The building was of frame, built in the shape of a cross, 600 long by 180 wide, with a cross-piece 200 feet in length. There were 21 double and 11 single Puddling Furnaces, and 12 Heating Furnaces under the roof, all of which are left standing and supposed to be but slightly (if at all) injured. The engines are also thought to have sustained but little damage, comparatively. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at about $100,000, on which there are insurances amounting to about $50,000.

Mr. MORRELL—the resident member of the firm of WOOD, MORRELL & Co., and general Superintendent of the Works—informs us that it is the intention of the Company to proceed at once to repair the damage sustained, and to replace the building destroyed with one that will not burn. Their Blast Furnaces, Machine shop, Blacksmith shop and Foundry, with the machinery, implements, patterns, &c., thereto belonging, are left to them in good working order, so that they can immediately go to work at the construction of a new Rolling Mill house with their own operatives. They purpose erecting a temporary structure over the rolls for the present, and will be making railroad iron again within three weeks from this time.

THE LATE U. S. DEPUTY SURVEYOR.—A CURIOUS CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—JAMES WHITING, who for the past four years has held the office of Deputy Surveyor at the Boston Custom House, gave up his trust Saturday, according to the terms of his resignation, placed in the hands of his superior, FLETCHER WEBSTER, U. S. Surveyor, a month or two since. The circumstances which led to his resignation are not fully known, but are believed to be substantially as follows: Soon after the inauguration of the new Collector, jealous eyes were directed towards Mr. WHITING, in consequence of his supposed influence with Mr. AUSTIN, he being a relative, and which many thought was exercised in the removals and appointments that then took place. Finally, a charge was brought against Mr. WHITING, of corruption in receiving money in two cases for his aid in obtaining office. It was alleged that two of the new Inspectors, Messrs. HENRY DAVIS and E. Q. FELLOWS, had paid or offered to pay Mr. WHITING. The matter came to the ears of the Collector, who after some investigation sent Messrs. DAVIS and FELLOWS a note, to the effect that as their offices were obtained by improper means their further services in behalf of the United States would be dispensed with. The inculpated inspectors demanded an investigation, stating that they had paid no money to Mr. WHITING. We believe, however, that one, if not both of the parties, in acknowledgment of time spent in their behalf, did make a proffer of money which was properly declined, as was, also, a proposition for a testimonial to a member of his family. The only other matter between them was that Mr. WHITING, for a brief period, was indebted to one of the parties for a loan, which was afterwards repaid. To other parties Mr. WHITING was obnoxious in consequence of business matters connected with the Custom-House, and great efforts were made to remove him. Journeys were undertaken to Washington, and Mr. WEBSTER, the Surveyor, was importuned, until at last the resignation of Mr. WHITING was placed in his hands. It appears, however, that Mr. W. has influential friends at Washington, for, if rumor is correct, the second name for this place, sent on for approval there, has not yet been returned with the official sanction. As we stated in the beginning, Mr. W. made his parting bow Saturday.—*Boston Transcript.*

STILL ANOTHER MURDER IN PITTSBURGH.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Friday evening, our city was the scene of another homicide, to add to the long list which has disgraced our annals within a few years. Murder, certainly, in this vicinity appears to be assuming the features of an epidemic. We will attempt to give a synopsis of the facts connected with this latest tragedy, leaving conclusions to our readers. From the evidence taken before Coroner ALEX, [illegible], who held an inquest on Saturday morning, it seems that on the evening mentioned above, about 6 o'clock, three young men, named THOMAS SHERIDAN, [illegible], and WILLIAM WALKER, went down to the Allegheny River, near Messrs. HEATH, LUCAS & Co.'s, saw-mill, in the Ninth Ward, for the purpose of taking a bath, as they allege. It commencing to rain soon after, they took shelter in the saw mill, SHERIDAN seating himself on a pile of boards, which were being handled by a German named CONRAD TIELMAN. The latter requested him to get off, which he refused to do, when Mr. KEENE, one of the proprietors, pushed him away. Soon after, he walked around to where deceased was working, and struck him upon the right temple with a piece of railing which he seized from the pile just before. TIELMAN fell immediately, and died at 11 o'clock the same evening, at the house of Mr. KEENE, from the effects of his injuries. His skull was completely crushed in, and the blow given must have been tremendous.

After the blow had been struck, the three parties, who appeared somewhat intoxicated, left the mill.

The jury returned a verdict that "The deceased, CONRAD TIELMAN, came to his death by a blow from a stick in the hands of THOMAS SHERIDAN."—*Pittsburgh Gazette, Aug. 2.*

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.—It is not generally realized by our citizens that the eastern side of the Capitol is the principal front, and that the western side is in fact the rear. The main entrance to the centre building is from the eastern front; and so will be the entrances of the new wings. The principal statuary of the centre building is on the eastern front; and so will be that of the new wings. And it is to the East, to old Atlantic, and to the emigrant ship of the Old World, that the magnificent statue of Liberty on the new dome will look.

In this connection, we will simply state that the statuary in marble designed to occupy the tympanum of the pediment of the new north wing is now nearly completed; that for the south wing is not yet designed. In the centre of the pediment will stand the "Genius of America," based on a rock, amid the [illegible] of Old Ocean, with the American Eagle couched at her left side, oak and laurel wreaths in her right hand, and her left partially raised in a supplicatory manner, as if invoking the blessings of Heaven upon the favored land. On her left are to be ranged in order, and diminishing in height according to the angle of the pediment, a pioneer in the act of felling a large tree; an Indian hunter boy returning from the chase with his bow at his side, and a dead [illegible] hung over his shoulder on his hunting stick; an Indian chief sitting on a rock in deep meditation; an Indian woman mourning with an infant at her breast; an Indian grave overgrown with grass and wild flowers.

On her right are to be ranged, in the same manner, an American soldier, with his hand on his sword ready to draw it at the call of his country; Mercury sitting among the emblems of commerce, with his fingers resting upon the globe, as if it were his plaything; two American youths about twelve and fifteen, embraced and advancing, the younger with a book under his arm, and the elder leaning forward and upward, as if they had set out to scale the highest peak of Parnassus; a schoolmaster, with his arm around his little boy pupil, studiously initiating him into the mysteries of the primer; an American mechanic reclining on a cog-wheel; sheaves of grain, &c. The most of this statuary is now on exhibition in the Agricultural Committee Room, in the southwest corner of the new House of Representatives, and would well repay the visit of any one who has not already seen it.—*Washington Union.*

DESCENT UPON A FARO BANK AT NEWBURYPORT.—A Newburyport correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* gives the particulars of a descent upon a gambling institution in that city on Saturday night:

"Marshal WESTON and Constable WHITE, of Newburyport, on Saturday night last, paid a visit to the banking institution kept in the 'Ex-Bank' building, on Pleasant-street, opposite the Bartlett Mills. Judging from appearances, it must have been a splendid affair, the fixtures and furniture being in the most [illegible] style. The visit was very unexpected, even the "Bank Commissioners" had never dropped a word in regard to the insolvency of the institution, and its friends had reckoned upon its existence for years to come. Judge of their surprise at this sudden "suspension." Some of the depositors concluded at that time that business of a very important nature required their immediate attention at home, and a grand stampede immediately took place, by the windows, from which they had to jump some fifteen feet to the ground. The legs of most of the stockholders having a proper regard for the bodies which they supported, carried them off pretty safely. Five of the less energetic were captured and taken to the watch house, where they gave bail for their appearance before the Police Court at 10 o'clock this morning. They will probably waive the reading of the complaint, and pay their fines. The faro bank cost $150, and will be destroyed according to law."

DEATH OF A NOTORIOUS MAIL ROBBER.—BYRON STUART MCDONALD, the mail robber, died, on Friday morning last, in the State Penitentiary, very suddenly, in a fit. "Lord Byron," as he was styled, was a printer, and used to traverse the country, subsisting by imposition and crime. At one time he applied for work at this office, as a "deaf and dumb printer," and so practiced was he in his art, that the tact of the place, that it was several days before any suspicions were excited. He used to travel in all kinds of bogus disguises, [illegible]. Happening to be on the Michigan Southern Railroad at the time of the great collision at "the crossing," he quickly formed the plan of robbing the mail, and he actually crawled over the dead and dying in the wreck to secure the bags. Shortly after he was detected in attempts upon the mails near Adrian, arrested, convicted and sentenced to prison for life, and had been there nearly five years. He was an accomplished villain, and death to him was a favor to the world. He was the only representative of "the craft" in our Penitentiary.—*Jackson (Mich.) Citizen.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.—The employes of the Patent Office Bureau, of all degrees, have united in a letter to Mr. Commissioner MASON, its head, tendering the expression of their regret that he has resigned. Though brief, their address is characterized by much feeling, and is expressed in very appropriate language. This compliment is well deserved; for we say little enough for Judge MASON's discharge of the functions of the position of the Commissionership, in remarking that no gentleman, since the foundation of the Bureau, has won more enviable fame than his, in the discharge of its duties. He leaves Washington, bearing with him the sincere regret of not only all who were employed under him, but of all transacting business with the Patent Bureau. We sincerely trust that the President may be so fortunate in selecting his successor, as to find a gentleman as well qualified as Judge MASON, and as faithful in all respects to the high obligations of the important position.—*Washington Star.*

DARING ROBBERY.—A daring robbery was committed on Thursday at Fishkill Landing. It appears that a package of money, containing $300, belonging to [illegible] of Cold Spring, was given into the hands of a Mr. WHEAT, who was going north, with the request that he would hand it to Mr. [illegible] driver, and have it left [illegible]. Lately two days having passed, suspicion fell upon the driver, who was forthwith arrested. He confessed to the breaking open of the package and taking the money therefrom, throwing away $100, and hiding $[illegible] in a barn. Mr. TRUMBULL succeeded in getting all but $[illegible] of the amount stolen, $[illegible] of which was spent by the driver in buying a new suit of clothes. He was brought before Justice LOMAS, pleaded guilty, and was sent to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A REPORTER SHOOTS AN EDITOR.—Last night, about 8 o'clock, there was quite an excitement in Camden, in consequence of Mr. D. W. BELISLE, a reporter for the press of Philadelphia, engaging in a difficulty with CHAS. HEMBLEN, one of the editors of the Camden *Democrat*. The affair took place at the foot of Federal-street, at the hotel of PARON & SMITH. BELISLE, who alleges he was first attacked, drew a revolver and shot HEMBLEN in the side. The wound, we believe, is not considered very dangerous. BELISLE was arrested and held in $3,000 bail by Mayor SHIVERS, to answer a further investigation.—*Phila. Sun, 4th.*

PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL FOR IDIOTS.—The Managers of the Institution for Idiotic Children, whose school is near Germantown, have purchased of WILLIAM L. LEWIS, of Middletown, fifty acres of land, including his house and out-buildings, for the sum of two hundred dollars an acre. It is the intention of the purchasers to erect suitable buildings, at an early day, and preparatory to the removal of the institution. Some citizens of Media have, it is stated, agreed to give one thousand dollars towards defraying the expenses of the purchase. In January last there were twenty-six children under the care of the institution. Dr. JOSEPH PARRISH is the Principal.—*Phila. Ledger.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE NEAR JOHNSTOWN, PENN.—We learn with regret that the extensive Rolling Mill, belonging to the Cambria Iron Company, near Johnstown, and occupied by WOOD, MORRELL & Co., accidentally took fire and was destroyed on the evening of Saturday, last inst., causing a loss which has been estimated at $50,000 or $70,000. Very fortunately there was no wind at the time, and no other buildings or any part of the property was injured, except the Rolling Mill, which, it is believed, can be so far rebuilt or repaired as to commence making rails by the first of September.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

REARREST OF A MURDERER.—GEORGE LAKE, who escaped from the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, has been arrested. It appears that after his escape, LAKE made his way to Newburg, where he crossed the River and proceeded to La Grange, Dutchess Co. Upon arriving at the house where he murdered his wife and two children, he applied for lodging. A woman who resided in the house recognized LAKE, and called in some neighbors, by whom he was detained until officer ROBINSON, of La Grange, arrested him. Yesterday morning he was brought to Poughkeepsie and placed in Jail. He will be sent back to the Asylum.

The American Association for the Advancement of Education is to hold its annual meeting in Albany during the present week. On the programme are an address by the President, Chancellor TAPPAN, of Michigan University; an address by our own learned and versatile townsman, AMOS DEAN, Esq., and a paper by Professor GILLESPIE, of Union College.

We have, in the Chicago *Press*, a detailed history of the progress of the grain trade in that city, from which we glean some interesting facts. The first cargo of wheat shipped from that port, the first export of Chicago, was a small schooner, named after General HARRISON, of 160 tons burden. She was loaded with 3,000 bushels of wheat, and sailed for Buffalo in the Summer of 1840. In 1855 the grain shipments were 21,500,000 bushels.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Board of Governors met at the Rotunda on Tuesday, the President in the Chair.

When the requisition for twenty-five gallons of brandy for the patients at Bellevue Hospital was read by the Clerk, a discussion arose among the members of the Board as to the propriety of the quantity being reduced to ten gallons. Governor Pinchney moved the reduction, while Governor Flammer, who had been steadily increasing the quantity each month, stated that their implicit confidence could not be placed in the opinion that such large quantities were really needed by the sick. On the other hand, it was contended that the brandy was not drunk by the medical men, and that it would be better to call the matter seriously.

The Board did not agree with Governor Pinchney. He thought ten gallons a more reasonable quantity than twenty-five, as much as ten gallons might probably be needed. And so it was ordered.

A resolution was moved by Gov. Pinchney "that the clerk of this Board be directed to report the amount of money expended at the various institutions for the last year, with a detailed statement of the character of each institution and each institution, where located, when the fees of January last." The resolution was adopted.

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

Gov. Pinchney moved that it be referred to a select committee to report upon the propriety of suspending the appointing the Bellevue Hospital Medical Department, or to provide that one-half of such medical appointments shall be for the practice of homeopathy, under the care of a Medical Board, nominated by the homeopathic society of the City, and that such shall be admitted in said hospital be transferred to the homeopathic medical department alternatively. He said it had been proved beyond question that homeopathy had been successful in the treatment of diseases.

Gov. Barnes asked if homeopathy was employed in surgery.

Gov. Pinchney said it was so, and that the homeopathic men in favor of very small medicines. Gov. Barnes then recorded the motion. One of his children was ill of scarlet fever, and under the allopathic treatment the child was well in a week. If it was a question of hospital practice, it would be a great experiment, an experiment of so great a magnitude not to be made upon the poor at public charge. He proposed the name of any gentleman in the country who would take up the matter. Gentlemen generally seemed with the idea that patients upon the ordinary practice, and who merely played upon the feelings of sick persons by pretending to give no medicine, and yet frequently gave something in homeopathic and poisonous doses. There was not a county in the State where the thing was allowed at the public institutions. It had never been introduced there, and ought not to be introduced here, unless it can be sanctioned by men of acknowledged sense and science who could rely upon it. Why should the Board temper with the poor in practicing a delusion in which not one fifth of the people believed, or had any confidence?

Governor Tileston defended the homeopathistic. It was a science. All allopathic practice was quackery. He hoped the resolution would pass. It was not half so much experimenting as what was going on now.

Governor Pinchney agreed that it was the duty of the Board to seek out the best system. The eclectic system was the best. The great lights of the allopathic school had become dark lanterns. It would be folly to refer it to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital. The bills for drugs and liquor at that Hospital were enormous, and it was a wonder to him how anybody came out of that Hospital alive.

He was not referring the matter to a Select Committee, he voted in the affirmative and three in the negative. A committee was appointed, comprising Governors Pinchney, Smith and Molloy.

THE PENITENTIARY BUSINESS.

A resolution, to employ the necessary masons at the Penitentiary, was the signal for a debate, during which the new Governor (Pinchney) called for the information. He was told that the proceedings were regular, and that the information he sought might be obtained from the books.

The matter was ordered to lie over, Governor Oliver highly commending Governor Pinchney for his activity.

THE REPORT ON SALARIES.

Governor Molloy complained that the Committee were not prepared to report. The employes had no doubt made calculations on the rise of their salaries. Governor Tileston hoped they had not run in debt; if so, they had acted foolishly. He was not prepared to offer a minority report.

POLITICAL HIRE.

Governor Pinchney called for the amended report on the "political hire" of the employes. He moved that the communications from the Wardens be printed on the minutes. Adopted.

A few of the relatives of Walker's gang, now lying at Bellevue Hospital, forwarded a petition to the Governors to be transmitted to their homes.

Referred to the Committee on Out-door Poor.

The unfinished business was laid over again to the next meeting, Tuesday fortnight, at the Rotunda, Ulysses which, the Board adjourned.

The Excise Commissioners.

Commissioners Haskett and Holmes met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Common Pleas Court room, Mr. Kass being still unable to attend—and received twenty-one applicants for licences, as follows:

Simon Farren, No. 148 Sixth avenue; Charles H. Frost, No. 65 South-street; Geo. F. Burgess, No. 498 Broadway; Michael McGrath, corner Third-avenue and One hundred and eighteenth-street; John Ball, No. 164 Barclay-street; Andrew H. Baldwin, Nos. 5 and 7 Cortlandt-street; Joseph Lyons, No. 119 First-avenue; Chester F. Cook, No. 55 Bowery; Martin Kane, No. 2 Cortlandt-street; Edward Schultz, No. 22 Exchange-place; Owen Healey, No. 66 Mulberry-street; Frank Foote, No. 104 South-street; John Brown, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets and Second-avenue; Henry A. Wallace, No. 395 Bowery; H. M. A. A. W. Bordwell, No. 366 Broadway; Bernard H. O'John, Warden, No. 96 Sixth avenue; Peter J. Wilkinson, No. 218 Wooster-street; Patrick Lynch, No. 66 Mulberry-street; Horace E. Alexander, No. 179 Hudson-street; Thos. Forster, No. 11 Thameses; Wm. O'Keeling, No. 594 Broadway; James Smith, Jr., No. 6 Counties Slip.

Mr. Holmes wished to state the views entertained by the Board, and himself in particular, in relation to the Board's action on their action, made in a daily paper. He said: "It may be proper to remark he (meaning the present member of the Board) that some of the public press, or at least one newspaper of large circulation, has taken the liberty of publishing a statement of the proceedings of this Board, for having taken a notion, that the Board intended to adopt some new regulation, or appointment, or appointment, or appointment

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1857.

The Times for California.

The Times for California will be issued [illegible] in season to mail by the U. S. Mail [illegible]. The Mail closes at 1 o'clock. [illegible] paper will contain complete Summaries of [illegible] and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full list of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

[illegible] in wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders at early [illegible].

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The public were quite startled yesterday by the announcement that Mrs. Cunningham, alias Burdell, had been rearrested. On this occasion she was not charged with murder, but with feigning the birth of a child under the following circumstances: [illegible] Mrs. Cunningham has given out [illegible] early in August she expected to be delivered of a child—the fruit of her [illegible] with the late Dr. Harvey Burdell. To assist her in that interesting situation, she applied to Dr. Uhl, and, after several visits, the Doctor, entertaining some doubts as to her really being [illegible], confided his doubts to the District-Attorney. Arrangements were then devised [illegible] of the cheat, if any were contemplated. Dr. Uhl returned to Mrs. Cunningham, and pretending to be in her confidence, drew from her the admission that the projected birth was a humbug. He, moreover, was offered by her $1,000 if he would find a newly-born infant to [illegible] at the accouchement. This, under the direction of District-Attorney Hall, was effectually done. On Monday last, Mrs. Cunningham received from a house in Elm-street the child of a poor woman in Bellevue Hospital; the "confinement" took place the same evening according to rule; an "accoucheur" (Dr. Catlin) and a "midwife" [illegible] in attendance; the cries of Mrs. C. forced [illegible] the "pains of labor," are heard even by the neighbors; and while, with a mother's love, she is caressing her "newly-born" infant—enter Police officers, who change somewhat the dénouement of this curious drama. Mrs. Cunningham, Dr. Catlin, the "accoucheur," and the "midwife" have all been arrested on the charge of feloniously pretending that Mrs. C. had given birth to a child who would be entitled to inherit the property of the late Harvey Burdell. It is proper to add that Mrs. Cunningham persisted yesterday in declaring that the child was her own. We have devoted this morning a very large portion of our available space to the particulars of this strange story, but we have no doubt that our readers will be deeply interested in their perusal.

The Washington *Union* states that no official [illegible] of the opposition of the Yankton Indians to the further progress of Colonel Nobles's [illegible] expedition has been received at the Indian Department, and no opposition on the part of the Indians has been anticipated. Large [illegible] of money are held in trust by Government for different Indian tribes, upon which the interest is paid every year. The *Union* thinks it unlikely, under these circumstances, knowing as they do the power and resources of the Government [illegible], that these Indians will organize a determined opposition to the movements of [illegible].

The steamship *Clyde*, from Glasgow on the 27th ult., arrived at Quebec last evening, and a brief summary of her news, four days later, reached us by telegraph at a very late hour. The news is not of special importance. The shipping of the telegraph cable on board the *Niagara* was nearly completed, and it was expected that she would sail on the 30th ult. A further decline in Breadstuffs is reported.

It is now stated that no opposition will be made by Brigham Young to the execution of the laws by the Federal officers. Brigham Young has not written a letter to the President, as was stated, but he sent him a Mormon newspaper, with an article, official of course, marked on the margin, in which Brigham's policy is set forth as entirely peaceful and subordinate to the United States laws.

One of the returned fillibusters has detailed the movements of the evacuating force of Walker from Rivas to Panamá, *vià* Costa Rica; their suffering, despite the well-meant efforts of Lieutenant McCorkle, who had them in charge, were, it is said, equal to any other portion of their experience in Nicaragua. Two-thirds of the men who have arrived by the *Roanoke*, the relator asserts, would return to Nicaragua if the opportunity should offer. Those that appear to be the best in appearance and health of any previous consignment of fillibusters from Nicaragua. Some half dozen sick and disabled men remained on board the *Roanoke* over night, [illegible] sent to Bellevue Hospital to-day.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors on Tuesday, a resolution was introduced by Governor [illegible] and adopted, to refer to a Committee the question of the formation of homeopathic wards at Bellevue Hospital, one-half of such institution to be set apart for the purpose under the care of the Homeopathic Board of this City, and that each case admitted be entrusted to the Homeopaths and Allopaths *alternately*. There was a warm debate on the subject. After the conclusion of the proceedings some *strong observations* were made as to the enormous quantity of drugs, wine and spirits used at the Hospital; also, as to liberty being given to mere students to prescribe for the patients.

There was not a quorum of Police Commissioners yesterday, at White-street, so all business was, of necessity, prevented. Messrs. Bowen, Nye and Stranahan were on hand as usual, but Mayors Wood and Powell were engaged on "very important business" in their offices, and, as customary whenever the Mayors are absent, Mr. Cholwell was not there. It was reported that he had gone to "Southport." Deputy Carpenter was present to answer the charges preferred against him, and Mr. Macfarlan was ready to prosecute them, but owing to the absence of a full Board, the case was indefinitely postponed.

The Board of Councilmen attempted to form a quorum yesterday, but were unsuccessful. They propose to meet every day during the week.

Dodging Quarantine is very much the fashion—or rather the attempt to do it, for thus far the attempts have all most signally failed. The last trial was that of a vessel which was lying at the lower anchorage, and having discharged her cargo by lighters, and being denied the privilege of coming to our wharves, slipped down to Elizabethport, N. J., for a cargo of coal. The summary fetching of her back has not yet been effected, though of course it soon must be.

The stevedores charged with rioting at Quarantine last Saturday night were tried yesterday at Tompkinsville and found "not guilty."

Several Fifth Warders, disgusted with the haste of others who are for rushing the administration of justice into the hands of an illy-constituted Vigilance Committee, held a meeting on Monday night at the Fifth Ward Hotel and protested against all such half-civilized proceedings. They purpose to hold a public meeting on the subject at an early date.

The Coroner's inquest into the causes of the death of Theodore L. Tompkins, who received fatal wounds in a Mulberry-street house of ill repute on Saturday night, was continued yesterday at Hoboken without any very interesting results. The parties before examined, Webb and Fraser, were cross examined at great length. Madeline Mitchell testified that she saw a German hit Tompkins on the head, and that Tompkins afterwards fell in the cellar. Mrs. Mitchell testified that she fainted during the proceedings, and so knew little about it. Henry Sime testified that a man whom he has seen daily on the ferry-boat he saw that night covered with blood, and heard him say that he had settled somebody's account. Since then Mr. Sime has not seen the man. Mrs. Mitchell and Ferdinand Simon were held to bail in the sum of $2,000, and Theresa Markel in $1,000, to appear on Thursday, when the inquest goes on again. For these parties Abram Greenthal and Myers Rosenthal, of West Hoboken, are the bondsmen. The funeral takes place to-day.

The German Democratic citizens of the Twenty-first Ward assembled in mass meeting last evening at the Metropolitan Gardens of Lambert & Gardner, cor. of Thirty-first-street and Second-avenue, to protest against the acts of the recent Legislature and to make arrangements with a view to their repeal. A very large attendance of Germans was present. Bohm's brass band produced appropriate music. Dr. Charles Nahr, Chairman of the Twenty-first Ward German Democratic Club, called the meeting to order, and nominated for President, Klaeber; for Vice-Presidents, John C. Meyer and Charles Barthold; for Secretaries, P. F. Smith and John G. Wiedmann, all of whom were unanimously chosen. A letter of apology for not being present was read from Mayor Wood. Appropriate and strong resolutions were then submitted to the meeting and adopted. Speeches were made by Dr. French, in German; Colonel Alexander Ming, in English; P. F. Smith, in German; Wm. A. Hillyer, Wm. J. Ross, Eugene A. Koelay, Eugene J. Sullivan, and others, in German and English. At the conclusion the meeting adjourned amid much enthusiasm.

The man Hannah, who was arrested a few days since on suspicion of having a hand in the murder of Mr. Van Liew, was examined yesterday before Justice Davison, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. It was shown that he was seen in the vicinity of Canal and Mercer streets on the night of the murder, but no facts sufficient to warrant his detention were obtained. Thus, all the parties arrested at different times on suspicion of participating in this murder, have been dismissed, for want of sufficient evidence.

A young countryman succeeded in obtaining an arrest for Thaddeus Bell, keeping an office in Beekman-street, who had defrauded him, he says, out of $150. It was the old story. Bell advertised for clerks to fill an auction house, and demanded security from the applicants. No sooner was the man in custody than another victim was seen sitting upon the steps of the office, waiting to be employed, and who had paid over no less a sum than $350. Officer Webb locked up the accused for examination.

The Committee to make arrangements for "the great Mass Meeting to protest against the tyrannical measures passed by the late Legislature," had an adjourned meeting last evening at Tammany Hall. Various sub-committees were appointed, and the Committee adjourned without fixing the time for the demonstration.

An interesting decision by Judge Hoffman in the case of Keyes *vs.* Moulther and Palmer, will be found under the head of legal intelligence. The case involves the question of usury, and the business transactions of the parties will be found of considerable interest. The Judge dismissed the complaint.

A Grand Jury was impanneled in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and the Recorder delivered his charge, which was very brief, and with the exception of an allusion to the pending riot trials, touched only on those points prescribed by the statute.

Every day cases occur of persons being drowned while bathing. A young Scotchman, bathing on Sunday at the foot of King-street, lost his life in this way. He was a good swimmer, but was seized with cramps. Few persons visit the public baths without noticing that youths often spend too much time in the water.

A teacher of the German language, tired of existence, deprived himself of life last night by taking opium. He left a note, stating that he was poor and unable to obtain employment. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

Another stabbing affray has occurred. The parties were shoemakers in Third-avenue. During a fight one of them drew his shoe-knife upon the other, wounding him very seriously.

The Brooklyn Board of Health held a meeting yesterday, when fresh complaints were made against De Burg's establishment, foot of Broadway, and also of Cornell's wharf, at the foot of South Eleventh-street, from which dead animals are conveyed to Barren Island. A resolution was adopted directing Mr. Cornell to abate the nuisance and remove the offal and carcases between the hours of 11 P. M. and 4 A. M. each day, only.

The annual meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday, when all of the old officers were reelected for the ensuing year. A Committee reported in favor of appointing a matron for the Female Department of the Jail, but no definite action was taken thereon. A communication from the County Treasurer sets forth that there is a deficiency in the County Taxes of $128,117 02 up to July 31 last.

The Jury in the case of Phillip Carr, supposed to have been murdered on Summit-street, Brooklyn, Sunday night last, rendered a verdict yesterday of death from accidental causes. The parties arrested upon suspicion of having caused his death were discharged.

The colored people of Brooklyn celebrated the seventeenth anniversary *of the emancipation* from Slavery of the negroes of British West India, in the M. E. Church, Bridge-street, on Monday evening last. The exercises consisted of prayer, songs and addresses. The attendance was quite large.

Two colored men named William Barney and James Wilson, were arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Higgins, for a highway robbery committed in July, 1856, upon the person of John Brown, at the foot of Johnson-street, Brooklyn.

A little girl, three years of age, named Margaret Ann Jaques, daughter of Chauncey Jaques, of Jersey City, was so badly burned at about 11 o'clock yesterday that she died at 1 o'clock. Her clothes took fire from a charcoal furnace while her mother was out of the room for a few minutes. She lingered in great agony until relieved by death.

Pickpockets from New-York infest the Jersey City Ferry and railroad depots, and placards are posted up numerously to guard the public against their depredations. They have made several large hauls lately.

The Vigilance Committee Movement.—Some of our contemporaries appear to be considerably alarmed at the formation of Vigilance Committees for the protection of their property and lives by the citizens of two of our Wards. But a Vigilance Committee, *per se*, is not necessarily an affair from which any evil consequences are to be apprehended, but just the reverse. When a Vigilance Committee transcends the limits within which any citizen may act in self-defence, then it will become amenable to the laws, and be dealt with as any other disturber of the public peace would be; but until these Vigilance Committees shall be guilty of taking the law into their own hands and inflicting summary punishment upon offenders, we think they are to be commended rather than condemned. It does not by any means follow that a Vigilance Committee in New-York must inflict Lynch-law upon offenders, because a Vigilance Committee did so in California. There are private watchmen all over the City, and in Brooklyn, and we imagine that nothing more will be attempted by the Vigilance Committees of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, than to establish a private watch on a large scale. If the Police Department should be thoroughly organized, and in good working order, so that our citizens shall feel themselves secure in their beds, we presume that nothing more will be heard about Vigilance Committees. Acting the part of amateur policemen is not a kind of business that people are likely to engage in when there is no special occasion for it.

Another Act of the Burdell Tragedy.

The lovers of the romance of crime were yesterday evening gratified with a new chapter of the Burdell history, which reflects a lurid light upon all the past of that dismal mystery, without however clearing up either its origin, its mainspring, or its progress. At a late hour on the night of August 3, Mrs. Cunningham was arrested in the too famous house, No. 31 Bond-street, by a Metropolitan Inspector, on a charge of felony in fraudulently producing an infant which she falsely pretended to have been born of herself as the widow of the late Harvey Burdell, and to be the lawful issue of his body, with the intent of intercepting the inheritance of his property from the persons legitimately entitled thereto.

It will be remembered by the careful student of this extraordinary passage of modern metropolitan life, that on the third of July Judge Dean, acting as counsel for Mrs. Cunningham before the Surrogate, intimated that she was in a condition soon to become a mother, and invited the Court to consider this circumstance in coming to a decision on the question of the disposal of the property of Dr. Burdell. The appearance of Mrs. Cunningham soon began to corroborate this intimation of her counsel, and her expectations were freely communicated to all who were brought into connexion with her.

A few days after the speech of Judge Dean was delivered, Mrs. Cunningham sent for her physician, Dr. Uhl, who had attended her both before the murder of Dr. Burdell, and during the inquest, and requested him to be prepared to favor her with his services about the beginning of August. Dr. Uhl made various inquiries of his patient, which were answered in such a way as to excite suspicion in him that everything was not quite right in the matter. These suspicions were very soon ripened into certainties, and Dr. Uhl became so much concerned about the matter that he felt it to be his duty to lay the whole affair before Mr. District Attorney Hall. Mr. Hall immediately set before Dr. Uhl his duty to the community in the premises, and urged it upon him to lend his efforts to prevent the consummation of the felony which he supposed to be projected, and to expose the iniquitous designs of the guilty party. Dr. Uhl, after some hesitation, accepted this task, and soon proceeded to ingratiate himself into the confidence of Mrs. Cunningham. Mrs. Cunningham very soon, and very unsuspiciously, fell into the trap thus laid for her, and admitted that she meant to impose a surreptitious child upon the world, and to reënact upon her narrower stage, the same drama which has been so often played in the palaces of the Old World. Dr. Uhl consented to aid and abet her in her project, and set about doing so with no little ingenuity. The details of the plan which Dr. Uhl adopted and so successfully carried out, are given in full in another part of our paper, and need not be repeated here. Suffice it to say, that they quite throw into the shade the celebrated story of *Mary of Modena*, and that "warming-pan" of the House of Stuart, upon which the Whigs of the English Revolutionary times were wont so eloquently to descant, and which has been so often devoted to the infernal gods, in company with the "Pope and wooden shoes," by loyal Orangemen, over their punch or their port.

Mrs. Cunningham was entirely out-manœuvred. She gave herself up unreservedly into the power of her "medical adviser," and after rejoicing for an hour or two over what she fancied to be the successful consummation of the plot, was suddenly brought to a "realizing sense of her position" by the appearance of the officers of justice. Her "dear baby" was carried away from her fond maternal arms by those ruthless emissaries of the inexorable law, and she is herself at this moment ruminating on the consequences of her conduct, under the surveillance of a corps of policemen, at her own house. The nurse who assisted in the completion of the scheme, and a Dr. Catlin, who figures as the chief agent in it, and over whom it seems Mrs. Cunningham professes to exert an absolute authority, have been also arrested, and are now confined in the Station-House of the Fifteenth Ward.

Here the matter rests for the present.

It is very clear that this exposure does nothing towards clearing up the elder mystery of the murder in Bond street. While it proves—if proof had been needed—that Mrs. Cunningham is by no means too scrupulous a person to have stickled at the commission of that great crime, it proves, also, we think, that she lacks the prudence and forethought essential to the planning and perpetration of an iniquity so skilfully conceived and so successfully executed.

The want of caution exhibited by her in her dealings with Dr. Uhl, from first to last, militates strongly against the theory that she could have laid the subtle and mysterious train which led to the destruction of Dr. Burdell, and with him all of that tangible evidence upon which suspicion might have fastened itself in pursuing his assassin.

It may be alleged, indeed, that her success in securing a verdict of acquittal on the first charge may have emboldened her to greater recklessness in the second instance. But it should be remembered that, if Mrs. Cunningham really projected and brought about the murder of Dr. Burdell, this invention of the posthumous heir must have made a part of the original scheme, and it is not at all likely that she would have deferred the preparations necessary for achieving the crowning result of her machinations till after the doubtful crisis of the trial, or that she would have gone out of her way to risk so much on the good faith, in so ill compact, of Dr. Uhl, when she had so apparently pliant an instrument as Dr. Catlin ready to her hand.

All theories of the murder which rest on the assumption of Mrs. Cunningham's profound astuteness and diabolical cunning vanish before this revelation of her incapacity to grasp the details of even a secondary plot; and the last new act of the Bond-street tragedy only worse confounds the previous confusion of the story, and leaves more dark its deep Egyptian darkness.

Inaction of the Common Council in Relation to the Streets.

The entire month of July passed away without the Board of Councilmen having taken any final action upon the specifications which have already been adopted by the Board of Aldermen in relation to cleaning the streets of the City. These specifications were not accepted by the Aldermen until nearly three months' labor had been expended upon the subject, and they were eventually drawn up in a manner to meet the hearty concurrence of the majority of the members of Committees of Conference of both Boards. They are precise in their details, and are the nearest approach to good municipal legislation which we have had for a long period. It is understood that the majority of the Councilmen have signified a sort of theoretic acquiescence in them, and it cannot, therefore, be supposed that the cause of the delay is to be found in any desire for their revision or future consideration. It is much to be feared that a deliberate purpose has been formed to retain the control of the streets in the hands of Mr. Morton, the City Inspector, in the same manner and in accordance with the same want of principle and disregard of law, as was exhibited during the discreditable administration of Mr. Ebling.

Even Mayor Wood has felt that common decency required him to call the attention of the public to this subject, in an especial communication; and we published his tardy acknowledgment, in yesterday's paper, that "there should be no longer delay in making the contracts" which are prescribed by the new charter. He remarks, with regard to the course which is being pursued by Mr. Morton: "It was supposed that we had reached the utmost extent to which official impudence or profligacy could go. But I find there is yet a lower depth!" If this is the testimony of the Mayor himself, in view of the "impudences" and "profligacies" which he has himself committed, the City must be badly off indeed! The fact is, however, that we cannot see what right either he or Mr. Flagg, the Comptroller, have to go on signing warrants upon the treasury for immense sums, for which the public are satisfied that they receive no adequate equivalent, and which are expended, according to their own expressed judgment, in "violation of the charter." "If," says the Mayor, "the expense under Mr. Ebling was a grievous burden, which attracted unusual attention and condemnation, it is likely to be far more so under the present *régime*." Why then permit that to be, which is "likely to be," and which is so flagrantly wrong? The warrant in question was for $12,000 for cleaning and removing ashes and garbage from thirteen Wards *for two weeks*. At this rate, the City will be mulcted of $528,000 in one year for the whole twenty-two Wards. This alarmingly enormous and unprecedented sum does not include the outlay for boatage, of course, so that there is every probability, if Mr. Morton is permitted to go on in his present career, and the Comptroller and the Mayor stop short with growling over his conduct, but continue to give him the money he asks for, that $600,000 will not cover the demand, under the street cleaning head alone, for the present year.

The excuses for this monstrous state of things are, that the Board of Councilmen wilfully refrain from confirming the resolutions lately passed in the other Board; that meanwhile, the Common Council have distinctly authorized Mr. Morton to clean the streets; and that the health of the City demands that they should not be wholly neglected. The culpable inaction of the Board of Councilmen is indisputable; but to the resolution which was passed, giving the temporary care of the streets to the City Inspector, an express clause was appended, enjoining him to advertise for contracts forthwith. And even if there had been no such condition, the provision of the charter is so explicit with respect to the duty of heads of departments to advertise for contracts for all work, exceeding in amount the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, that no correct-minded and upright official will ever dare to disobey it. If he does so, *it is the* bounden obligation of the Mayor to call attention *so effectually to the fact that a remedy will* at once be provided. Had Mayor Wood, who *is so fond of "taking responsibilities,"* when his own immediate interest is affected, for once seen fit to do so when the $12,000 warrant was presented to him, and refused to sign it; or would our worthy Comptroller put down his firm foot, once for all, against the new system of Eblingism which *threatens us, it is safe* to say that the community would bear them out, whatever might be the result, and that they would meet the applause of all good citizens. Such a course would, also, compel the Board of Councilmen to do their duty, and the heinous corruption with regard to street-cleaning, which has lasted now for several years, would be put a final stop to. Mr. Morton, the City Inspector, sends us a letter requesting a suspension of opinion in respect to what he calls the *Mayor's* "slanderous" communication, and promises to send a statement to the Common Council of the exact amount expended by him for street cleaning, &c.

The Three Dis-Graces of the Board of Police Commissioners.—Whatever doubt there may have been heretofore respecting the intention of the two Mayors and Mr. Cholwell, in the Board of Police Commissioners, it is very evident, from their conduct yesterday, that they were banded together to defeat any action of the Board in which they cannot have a controlling influence. The absence of one is a signal for the absence of all; if either of the Mayors find it convenient to attend the meetings of the Board, Mr. Cholwell, by a strange coincidence, finds it convenient not to be present; and if Mr. Cholwell, by any accident happens not to be present, the two Mayors are either too unwell, or too busy to attend. Of course no one can misunderstand these strange coincidences, or misinterpret the motives of these public servants. Let them be influenced by whatever considerations they may, it is clear enough that no considerations of the public good can have anything to do with their conduct.

Reported Suicide of Senator Rusk.

Texas advices, received by telegraph from New-Orleans, make the startling announcement that Hon. Thomas J. Rusk, United States Senator from that State, committed suicide on the 29th ult., by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. No cause is assigned for the act. Positive as is this information, and direct as the channel through which it seems to come, we cannot bring ourselves to the conviction of its truth. From our knowledge of the character of General Rusk were we called upon to indicate the very last individual who might, under any conceivable circumstances, be led to the folly of self-destruction, his name certainly would head the list. This will be the testimony of all who are familiar with his even temperament, strong common sense and indomitable will.

About a year ago he lost his wife, to whom he was said to have been deeply attached. The sad event preyed upon his spirits,—but his active mind could not brood over misfortune, and he returned to Washington at the beginning of the late session of Congress, where his course was marked by the unflagging industry and never-tiring energy characteristic of the man. He took a deep interest in the construction of the projected wagon-road to the Pacific, and the overland mail recently authorized by Congress. After the adjournment, last March, he remained at Washington for several weeks, to contribute his personal aid in the initiation of those enterprises. When he saw them placed on what he deemed a satisfactory basis, and certain to be prosecuted with promptness and vigor, he left for home, where an active canvass was then progressing between his colleague, General Sam. Houston, and Runnells, the regular Democratic candidate for the Governorship.

General Rusk declined any part in the canvass, and the next we hear of him is that he has died by his own hand. His health has not been very good for a year or more past, although his robust appearance gave no outward token of disease, and his friends rarely heard him complain. It is possible that when he returned to his home, and threw off the harness of public life, the sad bereavement which had desolated his hearth came upon him with stunning force, prostrating his already exhausted frame, dethroning his intellect, and impelling him to seek oblivion in death; but, until further advices, we shall cling to the hope that there is some error in the melancholy intelligence, which will soon be exposed.

General Rusk was a most decided partisan, but no man ever doubted his sincerity. In manner he was blunt, frank and out-spoken; and in heart genial and kind. There was no guile in him. His position was always well-defined and not to be mistaken. As an adversary he was bold, powerful, earnest and sincere. Conscious in his own integrity he conceded the same virtue to his colleagues. As a friend he was reliable; and in his whole life an exemplification of that true chivalry so often theorized and so seldom to be found. Eminently practical, possessed of an unusual share of plain common sense, liberal in his views of public policy, and ready at all times to join hands with whoever could aid him in accomplishing a public end, regardless of party affiliations, he has made his mark in the Senate Chamber on a host of successful public measures. If it be true that he is dead, his State has lost one she will find it difficult to replace, and his colleagues, who loved him as a brother, will drop many a manly tear to his memory.

General Walker's Blushes.—General Walker has sent a letter to the *National Intelligencer* respecting a communication of General Wool, in which he avers that he blushes that such phrases as "fillibustering schemes" and an "independent slave confederacy" should have been published over the signature of a Major-General of the Army of the United States. The sensitiveness of Gen. Walker in blushing at such a small indiscretion in a Major-General will surprise a good many who had supposed that the Nicaraguan General would not blush at anything.

Personal.

Signor Guidi, the well-known Italian tenor singer, formerly a resident of Boston, and more lately of New-York, Springfield, New-Haven, and Chicago, died a few days ago, in Albany, of consumption, and in poverty. He leaves a wife (a Boston lady) and several children.

At Shelter Island, New-York, 22d of July, by Rev. Daniel Lord, Eben Norton Horsford, Rumford Professor in Harvard College, was married to Phebe Dayton, daughter of Samuel S. Gardiner, Esq.; also, George Martin Lane, University Professor of Latin in Harvard College, to Fannie Eliza, youngest daughter of Samuel S. Gardiner, Esq.

Academy of Music.

Mr. Stuart publishes elsewhere his programme for the first "Choral Opera," which takes place to-morrow (Thursday) evening at the Academy of Music. It is quite novel in its features, and promises abundant entertainment. Miss Spinola, Miss Agnes Robertson, Miss Simon, Mrs. John Wood, Signor Arnoldi and M. Guilmette are the soloists, assisted by one hundred and twenty artists in orchestra and chorus.

I. O. of O. F.—The annual session of the R. W. Grand Encampment of Southern New York, was held Monday at its rooms in Odd Fellows' Hall, in this City. The following officers were elected and installed:

P. C. P. Theodore Froment, of No. 20, G. P.
P. C. P. John Cook, of No. 1, G. H. P.
P. C. P. William Murphy, of No. 20, G. S. W.
P. C. P. John J. Davies, of No. 1, G. Scribe.
P. C. P. George Smith, of No. 20, G. T.
P. C. P. John Westerfield, of No. 17, G. J. W.
P. G. S. John A. Kennedy, of No. 1, G. R. to G. L. U. S.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Southern New-York will be opened at Odd Fellows' Hall Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, when it is understood that business of much importance will be brought before the body. The election for officers will take place on Thursday, the polls remaining open from 1 till 10 o'clock, P. M.

Letter from Gen. Walker in Reply to Gen. Wool.

From the National Intelligencer.

I have just seen a letter addressed to you by Gen. Wool, from Troy, New York, on the 16th of this month.

Respect for the General's position requires me to notice some of the statements of this letter, though pity for an old public servant, whose memory, age and disease have impaired, might urge me to pass it unnoticed.

I must, however, do Gen. Wool the justice to say that I am very unwilling to impute to him the authorship of a letter characterized by so much want of fairness and frankness. A politician, and not a soldier, must have indicted sentences which, while apparently accurate, are really suggestive of untruth.

I beg leave to say to you, that one afternoon, as Gen. Wool was leaving San Francisco for Benicia—when he was on the wharf, and about going aboard the steamer—I distinctly stated to him the nature of my grant from Castillon, and he as distinctly wished me all success in my enterprise.

As for what the General says about "fillibustering schemes" and the formation of "an independent Slave Confederacy," I blush that such phrases have been published over the signature of a Major-General in the Army of the United States.

I remain your obedient servant,

WM. WALKER.

Montgomery, (Ala.,) Wednesday, July 29, 1857.

Arrival of the Roanoke with 200 Returned Nicaraguans.

HOW THEY FEEL TOWARDS WALKER.

How they got from Rivas to Panama.

The United States steam frigate *Roanoke* arrived here from Aspinwall yesterday morning, bringing with her 200 men who had formed a part of Walker's unfortunate Nicaraguan army.

When the men reached Aspinwall, where they had the good fortune to be taken on board the *Roanoke*, by Captain Montgomery, they were in the most deplorable condition. Their clothes, and especially their shoes, were in tatters. Their persons were emaciated and filthy; they were dejected and almost entirely worn down by fatigue and [illegible]. They, at this time, numbered 207 men, of whom at least two-thirds were either sick or wounded.

RECEPTION ON BOARD THE FRIGATE—HOW THEY WERE TREATED THERE.

As soon as the fillibusters came on board the *Roanoke*, measures were taken to relieve them. Each man was supplied with two entire suits of clothing. Comfortable hammocks were got ready for them. Several barbers who were on board were [illegible] to assist in cleansing them, and [illegible] be devised which would contribute [illegible] their comfort was carried into [illegible]. Added to all this they were placed [illegible] care of the ship's surgeon. The [illegible] arrangements was a complete and sudden change of a very decided character. Those who were only sick in consequence of exhaustion and other [illegible] causes began rapidly to recover, and out of the two hundred and fifty-seven who were taken on board the *Roanoke* at least one hundred and eighty were sick, but at the time they arrived at New-York there were only fifty-four, and of these twenty-nine only are at this time under the surgeon's care [illegible] hospital, the remainder [illegible].

[illegible] the majority of those who [illegible] are all unanimous in their opinion of Walker. They call him a traitor, a rascal, a mean fellow—and [illegible] their misery and its consequences are to be [illegible] attributed to his cruelty and [illegible]. They say he ran them into unnecessary danger, and did not do anything that was in his power to [illegible] them. He was tyrannical and unmerciful, and [illegible] anything but what a commander ought to be. In addition to all this he has not done anything to [illegible] [illegible] are going to the hospital.

[illegible] J. [illegible] H. Millar, B. Ledlum, W. [illegible], [illegible] rick, F. Heebe, J. Gyles, J. Drinkwater, J. [illegible], J. McReedy, H. Frieze, C. W. Wooster, [illegible], L. Boland, W. Anderson, J. Miller, [illegible], Jones, J. Jacobs.

Of the 207 men which the *Roanoke* had [illegible] on board, two died at Aspinwall. These were G. [illegible], a Pole, and G. W. [illegible], a native of [illegible] land. One died at sea, while on the passage to New-York, W. J. Sawyer, an American. [illegible] were transferred to the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, and carried by her to Boston—and a few remained at Aspinwall. Thus there were only 204 brought to New-York.

Before they left the *Roanoke*, they adopted resolutions, highly laudatory of the Captain, the officers and crew, for the great kindness shown to them during the passage.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Roanoke*, and of the Nicaraguans who were passengers in her:

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Captain—J. B. Montgomery. *Lieutenants*—George M. Hardeen, Edward L. Winder, Jonathan M. Wainwright, Jeh R. Smith, Wm. E. Fitzhugh, Jas. W. Dunnington. *Surgeon*—David Harlan. *Passed Assistant Surgeon*—James F. Harrison. *Assistant Surgeon*—R. E. Dexter. *Purser*—Jas. H. [illegible]. *Chaplain*—J. W. Newton. *Acting Master*—[illegible] W. Carpenter. *Captain's Clerk*—[illegible] T. [illegible]. *Purser's Clerk*—Fred. E. Dilson. [illegible] W. Wood; 1st Assistant, [illegible]; 2d Assistant, [illegible] H. Rutherford; 3d Assistant, [illegible] W. Gay; 3d Assistant, [illegible] Archer, G. T. Pierce. *Marine Officers*—[illegible]; J. C. Grayson; 2d Lieutenant, [illegible]. Midshipman, Joseph [illegible], Robert R. Bradford, Chester Hatfield; *Boatswain*, James Walker; *Gunner*, Richard E. Peake; *Carpenter*, James Dibble; *Sailmaker*, Lewis Rogers.

None of the frigate *Independence* were passengers by the *Roanoke*.

LIST OF NICARAGUANS ON BOARD THE ROANOKE.

A. W. Marsh, T. J. Binns, J. J. Goff, G. W. Holden, J. U. Green, B. H. Withers, Chas. Cooper, W. Seaman, W. R. Wilkins, C. Sypia, E. Scovern, L. Fells, W. H. Burroughs, M. C. Oswald, [illegible], Jas. Boswell, Henry Gray, Geo. Saunders, Chas. Webster, Jno. Callahan, L. D. Smith, Jno. Button, W. McCullough, James Adams, E. G. Vanover, M. R. Warwick, W. B. Thompson, Chas. Jones, J. Buller, John Cooper, J. C. Graham, N. N. Mills, Robt. Lynn, J. E. [illegible], H. C. Mills, J. J. Reese, Thos. Howard, Wm. [illegible], Geo. Leinhart, Jas. W. Connolly, John Jacob, Wm. Stone, Danl. Lathrop, N. J. Parsons, [illegible] Cooper, Webster Higgins, Henry Brady, George Sullivan, M. J. Donohue, Edward [illegible], Richard H. Kearney, Wm. Allen, Henry Adams, Edward Ryan, Thos. Fitzpatrick, [illegible] Smith, [illegible], Gerald, F. Maggioli, A. Bodine, M. J. Gelbert, S. J. Montgomery, Wm. Schafer, W. Hendricks, Daniel Shea, Wm. H. Tolz, Wm. Anderson, [illegible], James Johnson, S. B. Stobart, [illegible], Moore, P. Coleman, G. W. Jordan, Frederick [illegible], A. P. Deshield, Louis Deshield, [illegible], Howe, Edward McCalled, John Duckwood, [illegible], Orlando Elliot, Jas. B. Seely, [illegible], Hoffman, T. [illegible], Victor Giese, [illegible], R. Lyons, J. R. [illegible], [illegible], Cantwell, Daniel [illegible], [illegible], Geo. McLean, Alex. [illegible], Wm. Stephens, Samuel Moore, John Kanne, [illegible], Richard Hall, W. E. Parks, [illegible], James Higgs, J. C. [illegible], E. C. Hart, Wm. Conley, [illegible], J. F. McKeeby, M. Finn, A. [illegible], T. B. Waller, M. D. Steel, E. McKay, [illegible], J. Griffith, E. M. Payne, D. W. C. Gallup, O. E. [illegible], J. C. Bell, F. W. Jones, J. A. McClure, C. W. [illegible], ron, Geo. Howard, Mark Smith, John [illegible], Rogers, H. Samson, [illegible], O. C. Higgins, Henry F. Jones, John [illegible], Clarke, Thomas Winters, J. M. [illegible], *Moore*, J. M. Wallington, Robt. [illegible], Miller, A. O. Wagstaff, L. Whiting, Henry Whiting, L. W. Drake, Wm. Sewell, P. D. [illegible], [illegible] man, J. A. Cooper, T. Woolley, [illegible], Lea. Bliss, James Craig, G. Titus, [illegible], Bart, Maurice Scully, W. Le Page, [illegible], Archibald, N. Brown, Wm. Jones, [illegible], T. Lockel, John Lage, [illegible], Peters, Jno. Ryan, [illegible], J. P. Musgrove, W. C. Grant, J. C. [illegible], Poland, Jas. Fitzpatrick, Fred'k [illegible], Campbell, Geo. Western, John R. Giles, [illegible], Gill, H. Trigon, M. Cheney, Wm. [illegible], rest, Henry Pollard, F. E. [illegible], Woodson, Jas. McGee, Joseph [illegible], F. Hecht, P. Henry, L. H. [illegible], O. Battelson, Robt. [illegible], Wm. [illegible], Bond.

HOW THE FILLIBUSTERS GOT FROM RIVAS TO PANAMA.

Thomas Howard, one of the soldiers who joined Gen. Walker, from California, and who was a passenger by the *Roanoke*, has given us the particulars of the journey of the party under Lieut. McCorkle through Costa Rica to Punta Arenas, and thence homeward by the way of Panama. He says:

PANAMA.

We surrendered to Capt. Davis, of the United States Sloop *St. Mary's*, as already detailed, on the 1st of May. There were about [illegible] [illegible], with all the deserted, who could move, [illegible] put in motion the next day, in charge of the [illegible] of the *St. Mary's*, for Virgin Bay. The party included all who could march. The privates and non-commissioned officers had no arms, [illegible] all their baggage, except what was absolutely necessary. We were told by Capt. Davis that our private arms would be delivered to us in Panama, and a large number of Sharp's rifles and [illegible] [illegible] were given up to the Lieutenant [illegible], but nobody ever saw one of those guns afterwards.

Lieut. McCorkle took charge of the party at Virgin, on the 3d of May, and proceeded to Tortugas by steamer. Tortugas is about 40 miles from Virgin, in the territory of Costa Rica; a few miserable huts make up the town, and there were no accommodations or provisions there for the men. We left about 4 o'clock of the same day, on foot, the Lieutenant only being able to procure a mule, and proceeded toward Liberia, along the bed of a rocky ravine; about half of the company, overcome by the darkness and fatigue, halted and remained through the night at the first station.

A small quantity of biscochi, a native bread, very hard and dry, was all that could be obtained here for food. A courier preceded us along the route to announce our coming and procure provisions, as well as to secure provisions for the party. At the second station, 16 miles distant, we were each supplied with a soldier's ration in biscochi and frijoles, (beans,) which we were obliged to cook ourselves. Jerked beef and a cup of coffee could be got by paying for it. Two

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible] Missouri Sixes, 79½ [illegible] M. S. & N. H. R. R. 10 [illegible]
[illegible] do. [illegible]
[illegible] Virginia Sixes, 90½ 140 do. [illegible]
[illegible] do. [illegible]
[illegible] Cent. R. R. 104 [illegible] do. [illegible]
[illegible] do. [illegible]
[illegible] do. [illegible]
[

MARKET REPORTS.

[illegible] New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and declining. Pearls, $7 12½c. [illegible]; Pots, $7 [illegible] 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in lively demand, at buoyant prices. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 12c.@[illegible]; Jamaica, 12½c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 13¼c.@14c.; Rio, 10¾c.@[illegible]; St. Domingo, 12¾c.@12½c.; Native Ceylon, [illegible] Mr. Wm. Scott, broker, says: "The market for Rio Coffee does not vary from the tenor of [illegible] report. The sales to the trade continue [illegible], but on speculation some 6,000 bags have changed hands, at full prices. Of other descriptions the following sales have been made for export: 2,800 bags Laguayra, per Santa Clara, at 12¾c., and 2,000 bags St. Domingo, per Clara Windsor, at 12 5-16c., net cash. Stock in first hands to-day, 113,888 pkgs. of all kinds, including 87,836 bags Rio, 14,400 mats Java, 1,600 bags Java Government, 800 bags Ceylon, 7,600 bags Maracaibo, 1,346 bags Laguayra, 800 bags St. Domingo."

COTTON—Is in pretty good request at very firm prices.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS—Haggerty & Co. sold, by auction, to-day over 300 pkgs. of foreign and domestic dry goods. The competition was not very vigorous, and prices fell short of what has been anticipated by factors. [illegible]

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce, salable, and very firm. [illegible] Mackerel and Herring [illegible].

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits considerable activity and firmness for State and Western Flour. [illegible] while they are [illegible] sought after. Home dealers are the principal buyers. The inquiry from shippers and speculators is tame. Sales—1,500 bbls., in lots, [illegible] at prices within the annexed range:

[illegible]	$6 [illegible]@[illegible] 35
[illegible]	[illegible] 50
[illegible]	6 [illegible]@6 85
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	6 [illegible]@6 50
Superfine Ohio	6 30@6 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 50@6 50
Extra Ohio	6 50@8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 90@7 10
Extra Genesee	7 25@9 75
Extra Missouri	7 40@10 50

Canadian is unaltered. Sales: 500 bbls., in lots, at $6 40@$8 75 for low superfine to very choice extra ₩ bbl. Southern is pretty active at firmer rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,600 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 45@$9 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $4 [illegible] for Fine to Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 10 for Jersey, and $4 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed and declining. Old is in pretty fair supply, while new is rather less plenty. [illegible] are generally willing sellers. Sales, 21,000 bushels, including ordinary to choice red Western, at $1 [illegible]; prime to choice new White Southern, $1 [illegible]; and new red Southern, at $1 70@$1 77 ₩ bushel. New Wheat is arriving more freely at Buffalo; a boat-load of new white Kentucky was delivered at Lockport on Thursday, for milling there, [illegible]. Rye is dull and somewhat nominal, at $1 [illegible]@$1 11 ₩ bushel. Barley is inactive, and of uncertain value. Barley Malt is unchanged. Oats are in fair request, and are worth 54c.@60c. for Western; 60c.@62c. for State, and for Jersey; 56c.@[illegible]c. for Canadian; [illegible] for Pennsylvania, and [illegible] for Southern, ₩ bushel. Corn is dull and [illegible]. Sales, 35,000 bushels, at 85c.@87½c. for inferior to prime mixed Western ₩ bushel. Other kinds are out of market, and are nominal in price.

HAY—There have been 500 bales River sold at 65c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—[illegible], yet they are quoted very firmly.

HOPS—There were 100 bales of last year's growth sold during the last two days at from 8c.@12c. ₩ lb.

IRON—About 30 tons Scotch Pig were purchased, at [illegible] $31, usual terms, ₩ ton.

LEAD—A better inquiry prevails, especially for foreign, at however unsettled prices.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair demand at buoyant prices for Hemlock and firm rates for oak-tanned.

LIME—Rockland, 85c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market continues depressed and [illegible]. Porto Rico, 55c.@[illegible]; Cuba Muscovado, [illegible]c.@50c.; Clayed Cuba, 40c.@42c.; New-Orleans, in bbls., [illegible] ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine appear as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine is more inquired for and is now quoted at from 45½c.@[illegible] ₩ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are unchanged. Linseed is in request and is firmly held at 77c.@78c. [illegible], ₩ gallon. The bulk of the day's sales were effected at 77c.@78c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil exhibits no really new feature.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in pretty good demand at [illegible] prices. Sales 600 bbls. in lots, at $24 [illegible] for Mess [illegible] for prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce [illegible], at 11½c.@11¾c. for Hams, and [illegible] for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is inactive, and quoted at 11¼c.@[illegible] ₩ lb. Lard is [illegible] inquired for at firmer prices. The transactions since our last reach about 650 bbls. and tcs. [illegible] fair to prime, at 15¼c.@15¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is [illegible] and advancing. The transactions since our last consist of 600 bbls., at $16 50@$17 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $18@$19 for extra Western do., ₩ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef $28@$[illegible] ₩ tc. India Mess, $33 ₩ tc. Beef Hams $[illegible] 50 [illegible] ₩ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at [illegible] for Ohio; 16c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 6c.@10c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues pretty active and firm, at $4 75@$[illegible] for inferior to very choice, ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is less animated, parties differing about prices. Sales: 400 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7½c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—About 15,000 lbs. prime were sold at unchanged rates.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is in more request, particularly the better grades. Other sorts are quiet yet firm. Sales since Friday: 227 hhds. Kentucky, 10c.@[illegible]; 122 bbls. Havana, 40c.@50c.; 134 cases Seed-leaf, [illegible], and 30 cases Florida on private terms.

WHISKY—There have been 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of, in small lots, at 33c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet and depressed. For Liverpool, Cotton 1s. 6d.@[illegible] ₩ bale; Flour, 6d.@9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 3d. ₩ bush.; Beef, 6d.@9d. ₩ tierce; [illegible] ₩ bbl.; and heavy goods, 7s. 6d.@15s. 6d. ₩ ton. For other European ports proportionate quotations. For Pacific ports there was not [illegible] offering, and rates were somewhat nominal, including for San Francisco, measurement goods, at [illegible]; for Melbourne, do. [illegible], and for Sydney, N. S. W., do. 33½c.@35c. [illegible] foot.—The Boston Courier says: "To California Freights continue dull, at 22c.@23½c. ₩ foot for measurement goods; Coal, $9 ₩ ton; dead weight, [illegible]. To Australia the shipments are moderate, at 28c. ₩ foot for measurement goods. To Liverpool there is very little offering. Some Jute has been engaged at 17s. 6d. ₩ ton. To London there have been engagements at 17s. 6d.@25s. ₩ ton."

[illegible] Monthly Gunny-Bagging Circular. Boston, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1857.

Stocks at principal ports in United States Jan. 1, 1857	26,600 bales
Arrivals since to date	42,512 bales
To arrive, cleared and loading at Calcutta, May 16, for Boston, New-York and Philadelphia	5,616
For New-Orleans	1,550—7,166 bales
Stocks at Boston and New-York this date, less 6 ₩ cent. for damage	20,970 bales

The transactions of this month have been unusually heavy, comprising from 1st to 24th inst. fully [illegible] bales, at 13½c.@13¾c. for light, and 14c. for full and heavy weights, the latter figure being paid for 2,000 bales future delivery, and refused for 5,000 more. During the past week further speculative transactions have occurred, embracing the following parcels: 300 bales 2.15, 200 of 2.15, 200 of [illegible] 1¼, 100 of 1¾, all at 13¾, and 180 of 1 [illegible], at 13¾, in all, 1,360 bales for immediate delivery. At the close the same offers were fully made for further parcels but refused, with but few lots offered at 14c., [illegible] holders waiting further advance, with limits of 15c. for heaviest weights. With apparently ample supplies in the country the disposition of stocks in various ports renders extremely problematic any prospect of decline from present rates. The prospects of present holders for future advance are based upon the following facts. The greatly reduced tonnage and shipments at Calcutta, the quantity on the way here (as above) being 5,000 bales against usual quantity of 20,000@[illegible],000 bales—the exorbitant high price of Jute at Calcutta rendering the Bagging [illegible] at last accounts—reduced stock of 9,000 bales in importers' hands (the bulk of balance of stock being entirely withdrawn for present or future sale, destined for interior Southern marts,) comparative small stock in New-Orleans of 3,000 bales at the season of principal demand, against requirements there of 17,000 bales, and the requirements also of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and Galveston markets, which are as yet not fully supplied. The following is the division of weights of Gunny Cloth in first hands: 2,000 bales 2 lbs. [illegible], [illegible] 2¼@2.15, 4,650 do. 2¼@2.15, 300 do. 2.20@[illegible]. Of the parcels to arrive, 2,500 bales are full weights, and 1,600 bales light weights, balance uncertain. Of the 5,616 bales to arrive, 2,300 are sold and [illegible] remain unsold and held above views of buyers. The following is an exhibit of the wide range and advance of prices of Jute at Calcutta the past five years by actual cost of cargoes shipped to this country, and [illegible] the increased cost of cloth manufacture: May, [illegible], 7 rupees; May, 1853, 9 rupees 19 annas; April, 1854, 15 8; May, 1855, 10@12; May, 1856, 11@[illegible]; May, 1857, 16@19, "with demand now existing (Calcutta, May 16,) for England, much in excess of limited supplies being brought in."

Pond & Sage's New-York Monthly Sugar Circular.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1857.

SUGAR, Hogsheads—Our market throughout the greatest part of last month evinced but little activity [illegible] from the trade, to fill orders received from the country. Most of our largest holders still withhold their stocks from the market, preferring to wait until a more active demand gives them better opportunities of selling. We reduce our quotations ¼c. on common to good, and ¼c on good to choice qualities. Below we give the comparative stocks of Sugar for years 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857; also, the receipts and sales for July of 1856 and 1857.

BOXES—Market for all grades very quiet, with a large stock on hand; our quotations to be considered as nominal.

Muscovado—hhds.		Havana—boxes.	
Inferior	7¼@ 7½	Nos. 6 to 10	8¾@ 9¼
Common	7¾@ 8¼	11 to 14	9¾@10¼
Fair	8½@ 8¾	15 to 16	11 @11¼
Good	8¾@ 9¼	17 to 18	11¾@11¾
Prime	9¾@10¼	19 to 20	12 @12¼
Choice	10¼@10½	Melado	4¾@ 6¼

STOCK ON HAND AUG. 1.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Hogsheads	54,855	39,640	66,183	37,901
Boxes	14,478	29,845	14,096	26,473
Bags	12,967	—	—	34,046
				31,794 Melado.

RECEIPTS AND SALES FOR JULY.

	Hhds.	Hhds. Mel.	Boxes.	Bags.
1856—Receipts	26,607 hhds.	22,355 boxes.	4,878 bags.	
Sales	30,165 hhds.	16,677 boxes.	4,878 bags.	
1857—Receipts	15,000	2,004	2,700	34,130
Sales	13,800	2,100	1,964	5,077

Buffalo Breadstuff Trade.

Monthly Lake Imports into Buffalo.

1856.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
May	150,159	815,[illegible]	1,129,776	103,466
June	165,517	[illegible]	1,264,349	83,900
July	109,827	[illegible]	1,455,896	269,971
1857.				
May	90,150	761,[illegible]	474,100	109,[illegible]
June	53,745	485,947	1,004,936	211,[illegible]
July	51,676	334,695	1,280,153	145,[illegible]

Statement of shipments of Breadstuffs from different States to Buffalo, during the season, to July 31, 1857:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Toledo (Ia.)	17,246	45,105	161,[illegible]	55,450	36	—
Ohio	30,662	39,210	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,[illegible]	—
Michigan	15,094	3,931	51,900	17,499	—	—
Canada	4,736	72,677	—	—	—	283
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]	122,[illegible]	—	—
Wisconsin	37,386	334,[illegible]	—	200	—	—
Totals	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2,718,002	460,[illegible]	14,308	283

DOMESTIC WOOL MARKETS—BOSTON, Aug. 1.—There has been a good demand for Domestic Fleece and Pulled at firm prices. The sales of the week amount to 200,000 lbs. at full quoted prices. In Foreign there have been sales of 402 bales Mediterranean and South American, 308 bales Smyrna, 75 bales Cape and fine Chilian, and 200,000 lbs. Valparaiso, at prices within the range of quotations.

HEAVY WOOL SALE.—The Springfield (Ill.) Journal says: "Messrs. McCONNELL & HOPPIN, the extensive sheep-growers, have disposed of their Spring clip of wool. We understand it amounted to over 80,000 lbs., and sold for an average of 50c. ₩ lb."

We notice among the names of graduates at Union College that of LOUIS RUTTKAY, nephew of KOSSUTH, and who was a page of the Senate under the administration of Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND.

The poet PERCIVAL's house, in New-Haven, has been sold for the small sum of $1,700.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW WORKS ON DRAWING,

JUST IMPORTED BY

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BELL, on the Anatomy of Expression	$7 50
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[illegible], on Curvilinear Perspective	3 75
[illegible], on Isometrical Drawing	1 75
[illegible], on Architectural Perspective	2 50
HATTON, on Perspective and Drawing	4 00
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Engineers' and Machinists' Drawing Book	10 00
Pine's Elementary Treatise on Perspective	6 63
The Railroad Drawing Book, 3 Nos.	0 94

"People kill themselves by eating, by drinking, by labor, by sleep, by want of sleep, by sexual excess, by taxation of brain, by money-making and spending, by extended violation of physical law, in almost every direction. Now THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL contemplates a rectification of the general habits of the people in all cases where correction is needful."—DR. JACKSON.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL—DEVOTED to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; to Physiology and Anatomy, with engravings; to Bathing, Dietetics, Exercise, and to all those laws which govern Life and Health. Monthly, only $1 a year. Address FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

MADELEINE SMITH.—THE ONLY AUTHENTIC portrait of MADELEINE SMITH is published this morning in the POLICE GAZETTE.

VIDOCQ.—THE LIFE OF VIDOCQ IS PUBLISHED this morning in THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

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VIDOCQ.—THE LIFE OF VIDOCQ IS PUBLISHED this morning in THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE IS out. Inquire in Nassau-st. of Messrs. ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale Agents, And at all News Depots.

LOST AND FOUND.

MISSING.—A BOX 12 INCHES SQUARE, 5½ inches deep, containing a large size ASHCROFT GAUGE. Dial marked "Test Gauge, manufactured by the American Steam Gauge Company, Boston. Sole Proprietors." Range 250 pounds, number 5,541. Consigned to the subscriber by Kingsley's Express. A reward of $5 will be given for its return to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

$100 REWARD.—THE ADVERTISERS OFFER $100 reward for the return of a Cooper WATCH, hunting case, No. 7,678; also No. 6,672 on the case; the last number is scratched on the inside of the case, near the edge, and is a private mark of Messrs. Bailey & Co., Philadelphia. If the watch is returned the $100 will be paid and no questions asked. SIMEON LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR MISLAID—A PETITION under the two-third act, addressed to Hon. Wm. H. Robertson, County Judge of Westchester County, and signed by numerous creditors of the insolvent therein mentioned. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said paper to the undersigned. JOHN H. WHITE, Gilsey Building, No. 169 Broadway.

FOUND.—A SUM OF MONEY, WHICH THE owner can have by describing the same, also about the time and location where it was lost. Address NEWTON, Herald office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $1,000, IN A manufacturing establishment; sales, wholesale and retail, considerable; all for cash; profits large, and expenses light. Address O. S. D., office of the Daily Times.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE A JOB AND CARD Printing Office, in a desirable location, doing a fair business. The materials are nearly new, and in first rate order. Will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 123½ Fulton-st., second floor.

COUNTRY GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—Now doing a good cash business, situated in Mott Haven, 7½ miles from City Hall, New-York. Reason for selling, the owner has an appointment in a public office and cannot attend to it. Inquire at the store, or at CHAS. STEVENS', No. 36 Bowery, between 2 and 3 o'clock. G. MAYER, Mott Haven, Westchester Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished; (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT, (Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y. FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

SURF HOTEL AT FIRE ISLAND.—THIS IS a new house, extensive and well furnished, and well kept, lit with gas, has the great South Bay on one side and the ocean on the other. The proprietor is determined to make Fire Island the favorite sea-shore resort of New-York. It is accessible twice a day by the Long Island Railroad, leaving Brooklyn at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and arrangements have been made to run on Tuesday and Friday of each week, Cheap excursions, to leave South Ferry at 9 A. M. for Thompson's Station, and by steamer Hero across the South Bay. Fare each way, $1 20. D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE—Four hours' ride from New-York—Board from $3 to $4 a week. Apply to JOHN W. LYON, Claverack, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—ROLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America.—The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to entertain propositions for city, county and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the best bread, by cleanly process, and with an immense saving of labor and fuel. It is equally well adapted to the largest and smallest concerns. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as below, or they will be sent free to any address. EUGENE FABREGUETTES FILS & MOBRA, Paris. A. BERNARD, No. 51 Dey-st., New-York. ELIAS PONVERT, No. 67 Water-st., New-York.

A LADY IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES with a young family, and whose husband is in a consumption, is endeavoring to collect enough to purchase a sewing-machine to earn a living for her family. Will the citizens of the Empire City help her by sending contributions to H. E. FILLMON, No. 11 Wall-st.

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TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1857, First night of THE CHORAL OPERA. Under the conduct of M. Robert Stoepel.

First Act—Overture—The Royal Hunt of Henry IV.—The Miserere, Mlle. Simon—The Brindisi—The Traviata, Mlle. Spinola, M. Arnoldi—The Bohemian Chorus. Second Act—Hermani—National Ballad, Miss Agnes Robertson—LA SONNAMBULA, Mlle. Spinola—Der Kanter, National German Quartette—Comic Ballad, Mrs. John Wood—Anvil Chorus—Goodward Galop.

ADMISSION ... 25 CENTS
Reserved Seats ... 50 cents
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Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets ... 50 cents—Children ... Half price. WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 5, 1857. UNPARALLELED SUCCESS of the beautiful SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA, as Rose de Mai, in LA BOUQUETIERE. PROMENADE CONCERT to commence at 7 o'clock. FORTY AND FIFTY. Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Blake, Miss E. Taylor and Mr. Grosvenor. A PLEASANT NEIGHBOR. Mr. T. Placide, Misses Mary Gannon and Emma Taylor. THURSDAY—The wonderful Ravels in BLANCHE.

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TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday,) Aug. 5, the brilliant and beautiful MRS. JOHN WOOD as Josephine, in THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, and as Portia, in the extravaganza of SHYLOCK. MR. JOHN WOOD, in his great character of the Jew, supported by Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. Davenport, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Manners, Miss Milton, and a host of talent.

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Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 5. The performance will commence with THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR. DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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CLOSING OUT STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. ALSO, OF WHITE DRAWER GOODS, At very reduced prices. Large stock of White Shirting Linens. Also, White Marseilles and Piques. Dotted Swiss in great variety. Marseilles Quilts and Linen Damasks. All reduced 25 per cent. in price, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

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EMBROIDERIES, LACES, VEILS, &c., &c. Point and Point Applique Sets and Collars, Swiss and Jaconet Sets and Collars, Selling off at a reduction of 35 per cent. Also, 200 Black French Lace Veils at $2, worth $6. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

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Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be closed instantly to the compass of an umbrella. VOORHIS & WHITEMAN, No. 6[illegible] Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

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Consisting of table-cloths and linen damask, towels, toweling, Marseilles quilts, linen sheeting, napkins, &c. at extraordinary low prices. LANE & PORTER, No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

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FOR SALE—ONE TEN HORSE POWER STEAM engine and locomotive boiler in perfect order. Apply at Nos. 36 and 38 Duane-st.

[illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE country residences in the town of Essex, Conn., only one minute's walk from the landing of the New-York and Hartford steamboats, and four miles from New-Haven and New-London Railroad depot at Saybrook. The house is situated on a lot containing three acres of the best land in the town, and beautifully located; is of modern style, and furnished throughout with the best materials, calculated for a large family, and within five minutes' walk of four churches, of different denominations, and as near to Hill's Academy and Essex Seminary. For further particulars, apply to [illegible] ROCKWELL, on the premises, or to CHARLES H. PRATT, No. 96 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT IN NORTHAMPTON, Mass., consisting of 40 acres of woodland, lawn and tillage, and an elegant mansion, with valuable barn and out-buildings recently erected. The house is lined with brick, finished with marble mantels and fresco walls and ceilings; has a slated roof, with furnace and extensive hydraulic arrangements for spring and rain water, and the best conveniences of modern dwelling-houses in a city. The site is picturesque and very beautiful, with a commanding prospect; the grounds tastefully arranged with fruit, shade and forest trees, and the estate would meet the wants of a gentleman of taste, desiring a residence for Summer or Winter. For terms, &c., apply to Dr. W. W. CUTLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—THE BEAUTIFUL and pleasantly-located residence of Dr. James Case, situated on the corner of Broadway and Elizabeth-st., and opposite the Episcopal Church. This is not only the cheapest but the most desirable residence in the village; terms easy. Also, for sale a large new house, with 1¾ acres of land, plenty of shade, good water, fruit, fine view of the river, and about 5 minutes' walk from the station; possession immediately. Apply, as above, to S. N. THOMAS.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE CONtaining about 20 acres of land, near Elizabeth, N. J., in a high state of cultivation, with good house, barn, and other out-buildings; having a large garden and a great variety of fruit; situated on the high ground, and a very desirable neighborhood, with schools, churches, and easy of access to New-York by steamboat or railroad. Title indisputable. Will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately if desired. For further information, apply to C. W. LODER, No. 136 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A DELIGHTful residence on Ronkonkoma Lake, Long Island, 1½ miles from Lakeland station; a very neat cottage, and about 20 acres, with stables, poultry house, &c. Grounds handsomely laid out and well stocked with shade trees and fruits; churches, schools and stores conveniently near. Good fishing and gunning. View of house, &c., at A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.'S, No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND small farm, which would be exchanged in part for productive real estate, or for an interest in some lucrative mercantile business in the City of New-York. The place is pleasantly located about 18 miles from this City, and of convenient access. It is unsurpassed for beauty and fertility. Its estimated value is $15,000. Further particulars may be had by applying of JOHN FLOYD, Nassau corner of Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY SEAT near Brewster's Station on the Harlem Railroad. The purchaser can have from 5 to 20 acres of land, as he may desire. The house is elegant and well finished, and commands a very pleasant prospect, and is within 5 minutes' walk from the station. Apply to or address D. S. BREWSTER, Dykeman's, New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEAR THE SOUND.—A plot of ground containing about 10 acres, with choice fruit of all kinds, and possessing many advantages as a gentleman's country residence. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to W. H. WEBSTER, Steamer office, No. 34 Wall-st.

YONKERS.—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Yonkers for sale, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson, good well, large shade trees, grounds handsomely laid out and house contains 14 rooms. Price $5,500. Apply to J. YOUMANS, on the premises, Warburton-av.

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, containing 40 acres, 24 miles from New-York, in a location where the price of land is rising, as it is wanted for building purposes. There are 2,000 pear trees, besides other fruit enough to pay the interest on the money. Situation perfectly healthy. HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 48 Exchange-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, of honesty, morality and integrity, on a farm; he understands all kinds of vegetables; he can care and drive horses with perfect judgment. He would like to take the charge of a farm for some of our City business men; has no objections to work for a farmer. Has first-class reference. Call or address No. 49 Front-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation in the Mercantile or Commission trade; has had good experience in grocery business and would be willing to make himself generally useful to his employer in whatever capacity engaged. Call or address E. S. K., No. 52 Front-st., Brooklyn, for 3 days. N. B.—Can give the best City reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waitress, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and nurse, as chambermaid and laundress, and to general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the book store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse, or seamstress, or cook, wash and iron, in a private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country. The best of reference can be given. Inquire at No. 183 East 29th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 73 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress or chamber work; can cut and fit children's clothes; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. No. 325 1st-av., near 20th-st.; inquire in the bakery.

WANTED.—A BRIGHT AND ACTIVE BOY IS wanted in the staple dry goods business. One about 16 years old may apply at CHURCHILL, JOHNSTON & CO.'S, No. 27 Murray-st., between 5 and 7 P. M.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO BOOK-KEEPERS, TWO CONductors, three clerks for shipping and ticket offices, four clerks for grocery and dry goods stores, two baggage-men, two brakemen, three porters, two barkeepers, three firemen, four men for steamers, two express drivers and three boys. Apply to LOUIS KAUFMAN, No. 766 Broadway, late Kaufman & Garratt.

WANTED—A FOREMAN IN A CABINET MANufactory, to go to Matanzas, Cuba. A liberal salary will be paid, and none need apply but those who can give the most satisfactory references as to character and qualifications. Inquire at No. 329 Washington-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, GERMAN, English, or Scotch, to do general housework. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 26 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A SHIPPING CLERK, ONE WHO IS a good marker, and of thorough experience in the jobbing dry good line, and who understands the business of the packing room. Apply to C. W. MOORE, C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO., No. 25 Park-place.

NURSE WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOman as nurse, to take the entire charge of an infant. One who has had experience in taking care of young children and is a good seamstress. City references required. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 Wednesday morning, at No. 46 Clinton-place, 18th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying a pleasant house, with the usual modern conveniences, located two blocks above Madison-square, would place the most eligible part of the same at the disposal of three or four gentlemen; would furnish breakfast and tea, and use every effort to secure a liberal enjoyment of home comforts. References exchanged. Address WALTERS, at the Times office.

BOARDING.—A COUPLE OF SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with handsome rooms and full or partial board, in a house where only a few select boarders will be received. Dinner at 6 o'clock; gas, bath, &c. References exchanged. Apply at No. 148 Madison-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. A good home, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 40 Concord-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Address JAMES, Times office.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 328 4th-av., near 27th-st.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York. Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing cases, notes, drafts, envelopes, [illegible] pencils, slates, [illegible] and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. [illegible] Country merchants invited to call.

WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.—Persons desirous of serving Mexico in the approaching hostilities, or having steamers or other vessels to dispose of, will please address JOHN DIEGO SANCHEZ, New-York Post-Office.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 2½ miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, ice-house, [illegible], &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons visiting the place will always find conveyances waiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL F. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A NEAT THREE story brown stone-front house, situated in one of the best locations in the city of Brooklyn, Clinton-st., between Lafayette-av. and Hanson-place, within 20 minutes' walk of the ferries. The house is well built, with all the modern improvements. Possession immediately. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS REA, No. 260 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 15 LONDON-TERRACE, West 23d-st., is built in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements; is one of the most desirable locations in the City, and will be sold cheap. Apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences upon high grounds, with 2 or 3½ acres of land on the East River, at Upper Ravenswood. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 17 William-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—THE GENTEEL 3-story and basement brick dwelling-house and lot No. 171 East 29th st., one year built, marble mantels, water and gas on all the floors; lot, 17 by 100 feet; house 17 by 42 feet; title perfect, near 3d-av. cars; wanted [illegible] residence; price, $4,100; $2,600 can remain. Apply soon to the owner on the premises, 171 East 29th-st.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Formerly known as Frye's Hotel, on the Coney Island Plank Road. The Hotel contains over 30 rooms, and is finished in the best manner, with marble mantles, grates, sliding-doors, &c.; large ball-room 25x70 feet, with handsomely arched ceilings; dining-rooms to seat over 250 persons; large conservatory 18x57 feet, with furnace and heater complete. Also, wine cellars, &c.; bowling alleys and shuffle-board. Large stable, will accommodate over 50 horses, good carriage-house, box-stalls, sheds, awnings and large icehouse. The premises are in good order. For further particulars apply to JAMES COLE & SON, Auctioneers, No. 260 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER VILLA SITES FOR SALE—Situated on the banks of the river, 26 miles from the City, one mile from two depots, in parcels of from 6 to 30 acres. These parcels lie between the post-road and the river; a stream runs through part of the premises. These sites command elegant and extensive views of the River and surrounding country. Also, a farm on the River, for $450 per acre, with buildings. For particulars, apply to GEORGE E. CRUGER, No. 25 Pine-st., basement, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Three lots on Third-av., on a corner; also, a plot of ground on Fifth-av., on a corner; also several lots in vicinity of Central Park. E. E. KINSHIMER, No. 319 Fourth-av.

$4,650.—A CHEAP HOME ON BROADWAY, Brooklyn, only three squares from the Ferry; only $600 cash or security, balance in 5 years. BELL & COE, No. 62 John-st., or S. W. DISBROW, No. 63 South 7th-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON 4TH-AV., A CORNER HOUSE and one next to the corner, making a very valuable property for investment. Also, a house and store on 6th-st.; also a fine property on Downing-st. E. E. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—The tavern stand now occupied by THEODORE SEABRING, in Newtown, L. I. Apply to E. L. SMITH, No. 156 Water-st., for one week.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—CANAL-STREET property to lease. 21 years with renewals; brown-stone houses for sale and to lease; brick houses for sale and to lease; one furnished house for sale; one brown stone house for sale or to lease. A. BEEBE, No. 195 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFULLY-LOCATED cottage house, (with the grounds in front,) No. 6 Union-place, between 15th and 16th sts. The house has just been put in complete order and painted throughout. It has all the modern improvements, and the location is unsurpassed. Possession immediately. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st., from 1 to 3½ P. M.

TO LET.—THE NEW HOUSE NO. 144 WEST 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; is 25 feet front, high stoop, and has all the latest improvements. The parlor furniture, carpets, and gas fixtures are for sale. To an undoubted good tenant a favorable lease would be given. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 22 Broad-way, extending from Broadway 166 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a house in 18th-st., west of 5th-av., suitable for a small respectable family. Rent $320 per annum. Apply at No. 183 6th-av., near 18th-av., in the grocery.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, WITH 40 acres, at Rye, Westchester County, on the water. Dwelling stands back from the road, overlooking ground, and has a lawn of several acres, beautifully shaded. The ground is bounded by the Boston Turnpike on the west, and Long Island on the east; 15 miles from the City by drive, or one hour by railway. Price, $26,000; terms easy. For further information, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3, Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD NO. 119 FULton-st., running through to No. 48 Ann-st., 25 feet front by 118 deep. The lease has 21 years to run from May 1, 1857, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OCCUPYing a comfortable double cottage, pleasantly situated in the country, and easy of access to the City, would like to let half of it, furnished or unfurnished, to a small family, or to single gentlemen doing business in town. For particulars, call or address E., No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

YARD AND OFFICE TO LET—ON WEST 23d-st., Nos. 75 and 77, between 6th and 7th avs., recently occupied by J. W. Goodwin, house mover. The yard is well fenced; is suitable for a coal and wood yard, or for storage of any kind. Will be let on reasonable terms, until the 1st of May. Possession given immediately. Apply to F. & S. E. GOODWIN, No. 80 [illegible]-street, or at the stable adjoining the premises.

HOTEL AT GLEN COVE TO RENT.—THE Triton House, by the Landing, (called last year La Favorita.) A respectable tenant will meet with liberal terms. The house will suit two or more private families. Apply at Box office of Burton's Theatre, Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A FARM OF 25 acres, containing a dwelling, a young orchard and a noble spring of water, good building sites, with a view of the North River and surrounding country, within a mile of the depot. Price $350 per acre; one half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of C. CURTISS, Tarrytown.

WANTED—A FARM OF FROM SIXTY TO ONE hundred acres, within thirty miles of New-York, near depot or landing, with orchards, well watered, good buildings, free from stones, &c. &c. Name lowest price and conditions of payment. To take possession 1st January next; one having a fine view of the Hudson preferred. Address WILLIAM T. COGGSHELL, Fall River, Mass.

FARM FOR SALE—FOUR MILES FROM THE city of Newark, consisting of 20 acres; 16 acres cultivated and 4 acres of woodland; the best spring on the ground. For sale either with or without the Stock. Conditions made easy to suit the purchaser. A good bargain for a Gardener, and has a small vineyard. For particulars, inquire at the Drugstore, No. 184 Market-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH—PORT OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.—Masters and pilots of vessels arriving at the port of New-York, are hereby directed not to throw overboard into the Bay, or permit the same to be done from any vessel under their command, any beds, bedding, or other refuse material, inside of Sandy Hook; and masters and owners of vessels are hereby notified that an iron scow has been constructed by the Commissioners of Health, and placed under the control of the Health Officer, for the purpose of affording facilities to ship-masters to comply with the Quarantine regulations, respecting the burning of old beds, bedding, and other refuse material.

By order of the Commissioners of Health. WALTER F. CONCKLIN, Clerk.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Receiver of the late partnership of MORRIS L. SAMUEL & COMPANY, of the City of New-York, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said firm to call forthwith upon him, and liquidate the same. And all persons to whom said firm are indebted are notified to present the same immediately, with vouchers, to said Receiver. NATHAN C. PLATT, Receiver, No. 29 Maiden-lane. New-York, July 30, 1857.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 29, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next. E. C. HANCE, Register.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against purchasing any interest in a patent granted to WM. H. WALTON, dated 9th December, 1856, and reissued to him, except from WM. H. WALTON personally, who alone has the legal right of disposing of the same. For further information, address W. H. WALTON & CO., Nos. 191 and 193 Chrystie-st., New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York, will commence its annual session in the room, Odd-Fellows' Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at 10, A. M. The election for Grand Officers takes place on THURSDAY, from 3 to 10 o'clock, P. M. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Sec.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE D. JARVIS and HENRY CORNELIUS against THOMAS F. PHILLIPS and WILLIAM [illegible].—Summons for relief. [illegible] Dated New-York, May 5, 1857. BUCKHAM, SHALES & GREENE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. [illegible] July, 1857.—To THOMAS F. PHILLIPS [illegible]. BUCKHAM, SHALES & GREENE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. jy29-law6wW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN PICKERSGILL against DAVID GLINES, HORACE E. GLINES and JAMES [illegible].—Summons for money demand on contract.—To DAVID GLINES [illegible] [illegible] from the twentieth day of June, 1857 [illegible]. JOHN H. HEDLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1857. JOHN H. HEDLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney. jy31-law6w

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—FRANK SCHLOTTER and SARAH C. [illegible] against PHEBE SCOVEN, MARY SMITH, [illegible] and SIDNEY SANDERSON and JOHN LEVERIDGE, Trustees of MARY SMITH and others.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not ser.) To the defendant, MARY SMITH, [illegible]: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 29, 1857. CATLIN & STREET, Plaintiff's Attorneys. The complaint in said action was filed as aforesaid on the 30th day of May, 1857. CATLIN & STREET, Plaintiff's Attorneys. au5-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—HUGH HALSEY and MARY ANN GRAY, administrators of the estate of EDWARD S. GRAY, deceased, against GEORGE CUFFEE.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To GEORGE CUFFEE, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Riverhead aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty-one cents, with interest from the 17th day of November, 1856, besides the cost of this action.—Dated June 24, 1857. JAMES H. TUTHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney. jy25-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HARMON K. WELLS and JONATHAN S. CHRISTIE against GEORGE A. WENDELL.—By order of the Justice of said Court granted the same, notice is hereby given that an attachment has issued against the estate of GEORGE A. WENDELL, now or late of West Bloomfield, in the County of Ontario, [illegible] and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts, unless the said defendant, GEORGE A. WENDELL, appear and discharge such attachment according to law within three months from the first publication of this notice. And that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to the said debtor to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, for any purpose whatever, are forbidden by law, and are void.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857. W. WELLS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. [illegible] Broadway. jy13-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT, TOMPKINS COUNTY.—JARED P. HARDING against OLIVER B. GIBBS.—Summons.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of Tompkins County, on the 27th day of July, 1857, and serve a copy of your answer on us at Ithaca, Tompkins County, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty cents, (besides costs of this suit,) with interest from June 15, 1857. FERRIS & CUSHING, Plaintiff's Attorneys. jy28-law6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FAIRWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the dwelling of WILLIAM H. FAIRWEATHER, No. 446 [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of July, 1857. SUSAN FAIRWEATHER, Administratrix. WM. H. FAIRWEATHER, Administrator. jy29-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HERMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ROPER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of [illegible], No. 69 [illegible]-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the nineteenth day of January next. Dated, July 13, 1857. CAROLINE ROPER, Administratrix, &c. jy15-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HART, late of the City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of John Flanley, No. 1,003 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next. Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1857. M. T. BRENAN, JOHN FLANLEY, Executors. jy23-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. DOTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of LEWIS DOTY, No. 1 Third-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1857. MARTHA A. DOTY, Administratrix. ap22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES ARNOT, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1857. ALLAN HAY, Executor, &c. mh31-law6mW*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between PHINEAS H. LAURENCE and SAMUEL S. WANDELL, under the firm of LAURENCE & WANDELL, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. SAMUEL S. WANDELL is alone authorized to sign the firm's name in liquidation. PHINEAS H. LAURENCE, SAMUEL S. WANDELL. New-York, Aug. 4, 1857.

S. S. WANDELL will continue the business at the same stand, Nos. 20 and 22 Elizabeth-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership for the manufacture of gold chains, jewelry, &c., under the firm of HODENPYL, SIMON & WOOD. Manufactory No. 239 Friendship-st., Providence, R. I.; office No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York. A. J. G. HODENPYL, HENRY SIMON, WM. J. WOOD. New-York, Aug. 1, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day taken my son, S. HARMER SMITH, into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of Stereotyping and Electrotyping, as heretofore, at Nos. 82 and 84 Beekman-st., under the firm of THOMAS B. SMITH & SON. THOMAS B. SMITH, S. HARMER SMITH. New-York, Aug. 1, 1857.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra, lard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HAMMERED IRON, SWEDES OR PEDRO—All sizes, delivered at Rome's Point, Albany or New-York. For sale by SALTUS & CO., 7 Beaver-st.

WIRE-GAUZE WINDOW SCREENS—EXEcuted in the highest style of the art. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st., New-York.

WIRE SCREEN SIGNS—FOR BANKS, INSURance Companies, &c. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st.

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, AT the lowest prices. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 109 John-st.

LIGHTNING RODS.—300,000 FEET 7-16TH IN. fluted twisted rod, with glass-ring insulators, points, &c., wholesale, cheap, to close off their stock of this kind of rod. LYON, HILL & GOODNOW, No. 66 John-st.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 601 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are [illegible] the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the nervous conditions.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 132 Water-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Back Pay, &c., procured by J. B. NONES [illegible].

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION.—BY order of GEO. N. SANDERS, Esq., Navy Agent—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn: PROVISIONS, &c.—5 bbls. flour, 884 lbs. pickles, 100 lbs. beef, 275 lbs. flour, 100 lbs. butter, 6 bbls. pork, 81 lbs. dried apples, 1,300 lbs. cheese, 336 lbs. pork, 1,237 lbs. bread, 246 lbs. beans, 120 lbs. boned pork, 300 lbs. rice, 1,200 flour barrels, 549 bags and a lot of empty boxes. CLOTHING.—[illegible] jackets, 75 drawers, 5 blankets, 85 blue cloth pea jackets, 65 linen trousers, 70 pair calf shoes, 5 blue cloth trousers, 36 linen frocks, 60 pair [illegible] shoes, [illegible] yards, [illegible]. SMALL STORES.—53 lbs. tobacco, 11 scrubbing brushes, [illegible] lbs. [illegible] soap, 7 jack knives, 86 hands grass. Also, 3 horses and 2 oxen.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, PARLOR SUITS, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, SOFA BEDSTEADS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Aug. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 10 Beekman-st., on the second floor, a very large assortment of good, new and second-hand furniture, by virtue of a mortgage. It will comprise in part of several suites of parlor furniture, 15 or 20 French plate and oval mirrors, velvet tapestry and other carpets, [illegible] furniture of various kinds, sofas and [illegible], rosewood and mahogany book cases, [illegible] together with second-hand furniture, from a family removing from the City. Sale absolute.

E. E. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

WILKINS & LIVINGSTON WILL SELL on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible]

[illegible]

BANGS, BROTHER & CO. WILL SELL TO-MORROW, Aug. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, [illegible] second-hand furniture of every description, comprising in part parlor suites in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut, [illegible] dining-room and other furniture, chamber suites, &c.; also, carpets, beds, bedding, [illegible], elegant mirrors, chandeliers, vases, clocks, &c., together with a superior collection of paintings and engravings, silver and silver-plated ware, cutlery, crockery, glass ware, ladies' work boxes, cedar-wood trunks, show-cases, fancy goods, &c., &c.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF SPLENDID rosewood and mahogany household furniture, elegantly carved rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor furniture, suites of the most costly description; pier and mantel mirrors, valuable collection of oil paintings, &c., &c. F. NASH will sell TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire rich and desirable contents of the large [illegible] residence No. [illegible] west of 8th-av., the whole [illegible] at public auction for many years, having cost the owner upwards of $[illegible], and will positively be sold without [illegible], rain or shine.

S. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT PARLOR FURNITURE.—By virtue of a mortgage, BANGS & CO. No. 13 Nassau-st., will sell on FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, [illegible] furniture, [illegible] in this City. [illegible] as the sale is positive, rain or shine.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—M. DOUGHTY will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 144 West 20th-st., the entire furniture contained therein, comprising rosewood and mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, splendid velvet, Brussels and ingrain rugs and stair carpets, gas chandeliers, rosewood piano-forte, feather-beds, hair mattresses, mantel and pier mirrors, China, crockery, cutlery and glass ware, silver-plated ware, kitchen utensils, &c., the whole for absolute sale.

A. R. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ONE THOUSAND CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 42 Courtlandt-st., about 1,000 cases of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, consisting mostly of fresh and seasonable goods. Every case will be sold without reserve for cash.

JOHN F. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at 10 o'clock, at the store of S. H. Davis & Co., No. 36 Beekman-st. [illegible] Men's Calf and Kip Brogans, without reserve for cash.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. [illegible] 9th-st., [illegible], on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Her school [illegible] may be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, [illegible] Wall-st.; of E. B. HAVENS, Esq., No. [illegible] Wall-st.; and at the book stores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 683 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, No. 348 Broadway, N. Y., is a reliable agency for supplying the wants of Schools and Teachers. Principals of schools and academies can obtain competent teachers for the various departments of literature. Parents and Guardians supplied with circulars and full information of the best schools gratuitously. Teachers wishing engagements should address SMITH & BOYD.

MRS. [illegible] FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 West 16th-st., below 6th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 20th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th st., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, conducted after the combined method of American and European instruction, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14. Parents or guardians who wish to confide pupils to her care will please to apply to her at her residence No. 26 East 30th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MRS. HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested.

MRS. OGDEN'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. [illegible] Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. [illegible]. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $[illegible] per year, eleven in academic course. Term opens Sept. 18. [illegible] instruction in piano music, painting and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $120 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 121 Nassau-st., up stairs.

ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—One of the Principals will be in town Aug. 4, 5 and 6. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 121 Nassau-st., up stairs.

THE MISSES ROSE RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 28 West 32d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites beautifully decorated from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 524 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PREISDER.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S show case warerooms, No. 34 Chatham-st. and No. 67 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver-plated, brass, rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHERS' manufactory and warerooms No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER.

Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $2 50 SHOES AND [illegible], also the $3 50 and $4 Boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum.

ROSEFIELD'S PATENT PORTABLE QUILL FOUNTAIN PEN.—Now for sale at No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS,

LATE WITH DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
To whom they refer.

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH,
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Office No. 30 William-st.,
(first building below Wall-st.)
HENRY MEIGS, Jr.,
WM. ALEX. SMITH, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO.,
BRIDGEPORT, June 26, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st proximo on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, ROWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the City of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last, it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1860, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance, bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $300,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1860, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1865, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period specified. In pursuance of this resolution, the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated, to the extent of $[illegible], chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $[illegible] to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the balance of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed; and on such terms that the investment will pay them 7 per cent. per annum. The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, ROWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport. H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed on the 21st instant, and will be reopened on the 3d of August next.

Holders of certificates that have been discharged from this office, or either of the transfer agencies, are particularly requested to have them duly registered on the transfer books, to which they have been transferred prior to 21st instant. By order of the Board.
W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
Office 227 South 4th st., PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. on the preferred and common stock has been declared, payable on the 6th day of August next, free from State tax. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Stockholders on the books of the New-York Agency will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
ROBERT C. BOYD, Register.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be held at their office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 12th day of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.
CLEVELAND, July 20th, 1857.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September,) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the Court-House and Jail fund of Sacramento County, say, Bond, No. 1 to 261 inclusive, for $214,276 96.
Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest on the Bonds of the City of Racine issued to this Company, due on the 10th inst., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at the office of M. K. JESUP & Co., Agents, No. 44 Exchange place. HENRY S. DURAND, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run. Interest payable semi annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 3 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF Knickerbocker Stage Company for the year ending August 1, 1858, will be held at the office, corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The poll will be open from 4½ to 6 o'clock P. M.
GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 16, 1857.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Company, was declared by the Board of Directors, on the 15th inst., payable at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of August next, in exchange on New-York, at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of July inst. Dividends will be remitted on the orders of the owners or their authorized agents.
W. E. LARRABEE, Sec.

NOTICE.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at Luther Wright's Bank. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.
OSWEGO, July 15, 1857. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. has been declared out of the earnings of this Road, payable on 18th August, to shareholders, registered as such on 31st July inst. Dividend on Stock registered at New-York Agency payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York. The transfer books in New-York will be closed from 31st July to 5th August.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 176 Chatham square.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst., until August 1.—July 16, 1857.
EDWARD R. FELLOWS, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable to the stock and scrip holders, on and after MONDAY the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst. inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of August next, at their office No. 13 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 10th of August.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1857. C. W. DURANT, Treas.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of 3½ per cent has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed till that day. By order of the Board. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1857.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 13th inst.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until that day.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1857.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on the 13th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 18, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. payable Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. STEPHEN H. CONGER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD Company, office corner of East 61st-st. and 3d-av.—The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after Wednesday, 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. SAMUEL R. ISAACS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1857.

KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent. will be paid by said Company out of the earnings, on and after the 10th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable August 1.

The transfer books will be closed till that date, inclusive.
JULY 25, 1857. CHAS. C. BETTS, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 1[illegible] Broadway, [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 1, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

[illegible]:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines: Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:50 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVE FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, morning and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 51 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL;

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. BRUSHNELL, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M. RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide. Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.
CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	
Fitchburg	3 85		New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

JULY, 1857.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT AND RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 4, 4½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 4, 6 A. M.

The Laura will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings, for passengers only.

JULY, 1857.
The Regular Old Established Line.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, MOUNT'S DOCK, FORT WASHINGTON, (MIDDLETOWN,) AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND OCEANPORT.
Tuesdy, Aug. 4—6½ A. M.	Tuesdy, Aug. 4—3 P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c., for passengers only.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE RED BANK:
Tuesday, Aug. 4, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 4, 6 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 5, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 5, 6 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 6, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 6, 6 A. M.

Stages for Squan Village and all parts of the country.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. ARMING SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Ames-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., and 12½ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M.; Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 25 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR GLEN COVE, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK AND WHITESTONE.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. WM. H. WOOD, will run daily as follows: Leaving Glen Wood at 6:30 A. M.; Glen Cove at 7 A. M.; Sands' Point at 7:25 A. M.; Great Neck at 7:45 A. M.; Whitestone at 8 A. M. Returning will leave New-York, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6¼, and Newburg 7¾ A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO FIRE ISLAND, $1 50 EACH WAY.—Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, by Long Island Railroad and Steamer HERO. Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. RETURNING—Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, leave Fire Island at 11 A. M.

Tickets for Fire Island to be had at depot South Ferry. Tickets to return to be had on board steamer HERO.

The hotels at Fire Island are new and have ample accommodations of the best kind.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION.—TO Staten Island, Fort Hamilton, and Coney Island. Excursion to Staten Island, 7 miles, for six cents, and Coney Island via Fort Hamilton. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M. On the Sundays every half hour till 8 P. M. Passengers for Fort Hamilton and Coney Island will land at the first landing.

EXCURSION.—THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS steamboat UNION, can be chartered for Excursions, with or without a barge, by applying to G. W. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

OAK PILES FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY.—Inquire of or address W. H. WOOD, office No. 31 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water tight bulk heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20......1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.......1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18......1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.......1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BRAY, 3,000 tons burthen.
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen.
ARGO, Capt. HEWSON, 2,315 tons burthen.
JASON, Capt. BRITTON, 2,667 tons burthen.

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

The Steamship INDIANA will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, and be succeeded by the ARGO, Aug. 19, and the JASON, Sept. 2.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will leave with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others to be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

THE ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST, will sail on the 12th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of the line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

AMERICA, Lang,	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	July 29
ASIA, Lott,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch,	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	Aug. 19
NIAGARA, Wickman,	leaves Boston	Wednesday,	Aug. 26
ARABIA, Stone,	leaves N. York	Wednesday,	Sept. 2

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,300 tons, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday..........Aug. 1	Saturday..........Aug. 22
Saturday..........Sept. 12	Saturday..........Oct. 3

Price of passage, first cabin, according to location of state-room, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other offices) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June 11
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, We'day, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	New-York, July 29
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug. 8.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

First Cabin..........$130 | Second Cabin..........$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in case of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 19.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE and BREMEN.	Bremen for Southampt'n.	Havre and Southampton for New Y'k.
NORTH STAR.	Sat'y, Aug. 8	Wed., Aug. 12
ARIEL..........Sat., Aug. 8	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR.Sat., Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7

These steamships touch at Havre.

Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.—FOR Liverpool.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, August 5.

A steamer will leave the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the passengers, at 12 M. and 1 o'clock.

The PERSIA will sail on the 19th August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.
KANGAROO LINE.
PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to
MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU,
No. 108 Wall-st., or to
GOODERE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 105 Pearl-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including staterooms, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 29 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $35 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $60 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market. We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
F. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

MEDICAL.

EVERY WOMAN'S BOOK!
THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,
Professor of Diseases of Women.
One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo, pp. 250.
[On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

[Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.]

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DE WITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings; and at the publication office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.

Upon the receipt of $1, "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is sent (mailed free) to any part of the United States, Canadas and British Provinces. All letters must be post-paid, and addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Depot No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chesnut, (Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S—take no other. Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 9 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

RICORD, VELPEAU, CIVIALE, ACTON, COWLING, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London.—Dr. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures; cloth, $1.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c., at No. 32 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address letters to Box No. 344 New-York Post-Office. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, Mercury, Atlas, Police Gazette, &c.*

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CARD.—DR. COBBETT, No. 18 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on private disease. The victims of imposition can call on him with the certainty of being perfectly cured. Dr. C. is a member of the College of Surgeons, London, and the University of New-York, and the only qualified Physician and Surgeon practicing in the above specialty in this City, and as a proof of Dr. C.'s sincerity, he would refer them to his diplomas, which are to be seen suspended in his office, with the names of the various professors inscribed thereon, such as Mott, Pattison, Paine, Ferguson, Cooper, &c. Charges moderate. Hours 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE TREATMENT of all diseases and abuses of the sexual and urinary system, stricture debility, gleet, nervous and seminal weakness, piles, gravel, dyspepsia, and all chronic and constitutional diseases. Recent cases of disease quickly and radically cured. Hours till 1, and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. "DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 30 Beekman-st., and by the Author, No. 784 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box 369 Post-Office.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the *ne plus ultra* of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who cures private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Those who doubt he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARNOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretences of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

A LETTER OF ADVICE TO LADIES WHO suffer from NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, PAIN IN BACK or LOINS, with explanations illustrated by
SIX ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS,
which I will send *free of postage*, on receipt of two letter stamps. J. R. STAFFORD, Practical Chemist,
No. 16 State-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The superior, antiseptic and restorative properties of this invaluable preparation render it a safe and certain cure in cases of scrofula, liver complaint, dyspepsia and numerous ulcerous and eruptive diseases. It acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and gentle aperient combined, it is unequaled.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold also by druggists generally.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR IS A CONCENTRATED extract of the olive and pine; it is applied and inhaled, not taken, and it is the only fluid that contains *Electro Magnetism*, which it imparts to the system, increasing its VITALITY, enabling it to expel Pain and Disease.

Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow, forms an invaluable *Ointment*, for the cure of *Piles, Sores and all Diseases of the Skin*.

J. R. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS

are composed of SULPHUR and a preparation of IRON, combined with SUGAR OF MILK. They are very agreeable to the taste, do not *Sicken* nor *Purge*; they quicken *Digestion*, add *Consistency*, *Color*, and *Purity* to the *Blood*, and greatly increase the power of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The following are the names of a few well known persons who have used the above, and who commend them as as [illegible], for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:

J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of *Independent*, New-York.
Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., 5th-av., New-York.
Joseph L. Lord, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor Examiner, New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., [illegible], New-York.
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
[illegible]
E. E. Yale, Esq., [illegible], Brooklyn, New-York.
[illegible]
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, [illegible]
Rev. E. E. Conklin, [illegible]
Rev. B. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
John H. Smithkeeper, Esq., Baltimore, Md.
Gen. Gassman, Texas.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a box; Powders, $1 a package, of 12 Powders; 6 packages for $5. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 17 State-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—THE CAUSE AND CURE.—A complete practical treatise on masturbation and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or otherwise, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained. Illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

TO MEDICINE DEALERS.—LOOK OUT FOR counterfeits of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, dated A. B. Moore, and never buy them of F. C. Wells & Co., for we do not supply them with our Pills. The name and signature of A. J. WHITE & CO. are on all the genuine Dr. Morse's Pills. Our signature is the best [illegible] also by BARNES & PARK. A. J. WHITE & CO., Sole proprietors, No. 50 Leonard-st., New-York.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR.—A speculative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotence, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $1. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by enclosing a stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

DR. MORTON'S INJECTION FOR GONORRHEA AND GLEET.—This remedy affords a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicine. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence and will find it all that is represented. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 344 Grand-st., and No. 562 Hudson-st.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, when the proposals will be opened, for the construction of the [illegible] of the New Croton Reservoir. [illegible] work will cover about [illegible] acres of land, and will be to a depth of [illegible] feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

[illegible] cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
[illegible] cubic yards of earth.
[illegible] cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
[illegible] cubic yards of rock excavation.
[illegible] cubic yards of [illegible].
[illegible] cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
[illegible] cubic yards of masonry.
[illegible] cubic yards of brick work, laid in cement.
[illegible] cubic yards of puddle, laid in cement.
[illegible]

If the lowest bidder refuses or omits to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award, the contract will be re-advertised, [illegible]

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 5th day of July next.

The Board will be ready to let the contract for the gate house and pipe chambers appurtenant to the Reservoir and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the mains, work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

For further information, apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until 4 o'clock P. M., August [illegible], for furnishing materials and doing the work required in altering and fitting up class rooms in School No. [illegible], [illegible].

The said work to be completed and the building ready for occupation on or before the 15th day of September next.

Such sealed proposals are to be indorsed, "Proposals for improving the interior of School No. [illegible] in the [illegible] Ward," and are to be deposited at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

The plans and specifications of said work can be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed by them for the public interest.

By order of the School Officers.
SAMUEL HOTALING,
M. N. BLAKEMAN, } Building
JAMES D. OLIVER, } Committee.
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1857.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. KELLY, individual Banker (Farmers' Bank, Mina, Chautauqua County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh5, '56-lawlyW

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 9, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.
jy11, '56-lawlyW*

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 463 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CHARTERED 1833.

Capital..........$[illegible]
Surplus June 1, 1857..........[illegible]
Total..........$[illegible]

This Company has taken a
TEMPORARY Office
for the transaction of its New-York business, at
No. 29 Wall-st., Jauncey Court,
from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the
Bank of New-York Building,
corner of Wall and William-sts.
R. W. DELAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1857.

THE DEALERS WITH THE REPUBLIC Fire Insurance Company, are respectfully notified that the Scrip for the years ending December 31, 1854, 1855 and 1856, amounting to SEVENTY-FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (74½) upon the earned premiums, is already for delivery. Interest dividends of SIX per cent. per annum on the SCRIP ISSUES OF 1854 AND 1855, have also been declared, and are payable in cash at their office NO. 16 WALL-STREET, where Insurers against fire are requested to call and examine the liberal character of their organization, which makes the insurers participators in the profits, without assuming any of the risks of the Company. Section 13 of the Charter provides that all Scrip not called for within six years from the date of issue, shall be passed to the credit of the Company.

TRUSTEES:

Chas. H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Danl. S. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	Daniel S. Miller,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Ezra C. Ferris,
Geo. B. Lamar,	Edw. C. Center,	Peter Hall,
Wm. R. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert F. Hone,
N. K. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Saml. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	V. M. Wetterburg,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Pell,	L. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George F. Allen,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABLISHMENT, corner of Broadway and Murray-st., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of superior goods to be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH.

THE BURDELL MURDER.

[Continued from First Page.]

AFFIDAVIT OF CAPTAIN DILKS.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Geo. W. Dilks, Captain of the Fifteenth Precinct, being duly sworn, says that at about half-past twelve o'clock, on the night of the 3d of August, 1857, he, in company with Dr. De la Montagnie, went to the house No. 31 Bond-street and rang the bell, when Anne Burns came to the door and asked what we wanted, and being answered by deponent that they wished to see Mrs. Cunningham, she replied that she could not be seen as she was very sick, and on insisting to see her, and on passing through the hall, met at the foot of the stairs the woman calling herself Jane Bell, who also said that Mrs. Cunningham could not be seen, as she was very sick, and being informed that it was important that he should see her, said "You can't see her until I ask her;" and as she proceeded up stairs, deponent with the Doctor followed her up, when Mrs. Cunningham told her to lock the door, and not let any one in; but on entering the room found Mrs. Cunningham lying in bed, having apparently a new-born infant lying in bed beside her; when she asked what was wanted, and was informed by deponent that he had heard a birth had taken place there and that he came to inquire the particulars about it. She said yes, there had, and there was the child, pointing to the child lying beside her. I asked her if it was her child, when she replied "It is my lawful, legitimate child." I asked her when the child was born. She said it was born about 12 o'clock that night, and on her being asked who was present at the birth, she said Dr. Catlin and Dr. Uhl, and if I would inquire of Dr. Uhl he would give me all the information about it, or if I would wait, Dr. Catlin, who had gone to the drug store, would soon return. I wished Dr. De la Montagnie to look at the child, when Mrs. Cunningham and the nurse, Jane Bell, both refused; when deponent went down to the door, [illegible] with Ann Burns, and admitted Capt. Speight, Capt. Hopkins, Officers Smith, Wilson and Walsh, and Dr. Gilchrist, and all then proceeded to the room of Mrs. Cunningham, where she was informed that she was under arrest, and after some difficulty obtained the child which was then examined by Dr. De la Montagnie, who took charge of the said child and conveyed it away.

Deponent, in company with some of the officers present, on making a search, found in the closet of the back room on the second floor a tin pail containing two or three quarts of blood, infant's clothing of [illegible] material, on which there were some blood-stains, and some other garments and pieces of linen which were also stained with blood, and on proceeding to the kitchen, and in a wash-tub was found a blanket, sheets and clothes covered with blood, and the water in the tub being also of a red color of a very [illegible] stain. Deponent further states that he took charge of the pail containing blood and the clothing [illegible] and received from Dr. De la Montagnie the after-birth, and that they are now in his possession at the Station-house, and further deponent saith not. (Signed.) GEO. W. DILKS.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of August, 1857.
Wm. S. Davison, Police Justice.

AFFIDAVIT OF CAPTAIN SPEIGHT.

City and County of New-York ss:—Francis C. Speight, Captain of the Twenty-first Precinct, being duly sworn, says: On the night of the 3d of August, while on duty in Bond-street, he saw a woman, [illegible] dressed, and having a black silk skirt and a gray-colored duster, come from the premises No. 31 Bond-street, and proceed up Bond-street to the corner of the Bowery, and wait a few minutes for a car, and got into one, when deponent also got on the same car, and while conversing with the conductor,—Conant, who came to the front of the car, where deponent was standing, and said to deponent, "There is Mrs. Cunningham, who has just got in," and on deponent responding, "I guess not," he again said, "It is her, and she is disguised," and proceeded with her down to the corner of Broome and Centre streets, where the said person got out, as also deponent, when she proceeded down Broome-street a short distance, crossed Elm-street, and turned suddenly and went up Elm street, on the west side, and disappeared in a house.

Deponent then proceeded to the house in Bond-street, and after waiting a few minutes saw the same woman, having on the same dress, who had previously left the house, return with a basket or bundle, and go down the area into the premises No. 31 Bond street.

Deponent further adds that soon after he saw coming from the house, Dr. Catlin, as deponent subsequently ascertained, and who was arrested; and further says that at the instance of Capt. Dilks he went into the house No. 31 Bond-street, and into the front room on the second floor, and there saw Mrs. Cunningham lying in bed, and the nurse, Jane Bell, sitting on the side of the bed, with the child in her arms, and a woman said to be Mrs. Cunningham's sister, standing by the bedside, who stated her name to be Ann Barnes. At this time there were also present Dr. De la Montagnie, Captain Dilks, Stewart J. Smith, Wm. B. Walsh, Wm. Wilson, Dr. Gilchrist and Captain Hopkins, and Mrs. Cunningham being informed that she was under arrest, she said, "You have no legal right to come in here, and while the child was in the possession of the nurse." Mrs. Cunningham was asked by several of the persons present, if the child was hers; when she replied, the child was hers, and was her legal legitimate child. Deponent further adds that on searching the closet in the back room they found a tin pail nearly full of blood, and the clothes, as deponent believes, that the child had on originally when brought to the house, and also some garments with blood on them, and further says not.

(Signed.) F. C. SPEIGHT.

Sworn before me, the 4th of August, 1857.
Wm. S. Davison, Police Justice.

AFFIDAVIT OF DISTRICT-ATTORNEY HALL.

A. Oakey Hall being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is District-Attorney of this County, and has been for several years acquainted with Dr. David Uhl, a physician of this City; that shortly after the 4th of [illegible] deponent was called upon by the said Uhl, who stated he had a communication of some public importance to make, and desired the official advice of this deponent thereupon; that Dr. Uhl then stated that he had been the advisor of Mrs. Cunningham, otherwise called Burdell, as her medical attendant, and had been shortly before asked by her to attend upon her confinement; that she had stated to him, the said Doctor, that she expected to be delivered of a child by Dr. Harvey Burdell, deceased, in the course of the month of August prox.; that said Dr. Uhl, observing by her appearance that she was ostensibly enceinte, believed the said story, as he informed deponent; that soon after, having occasion to ask certain medical questions of her, (as he, the said Uhl, further stated to deponent,) his suspicions by the answers were aroused as to the validity of her story; and [illegible] stating them to her, he was confirmed [illegible] in his suspicions.

That Dr. Uhl then stated to deponent that as an honorable man he deemed such a criminal matter to be without the pale of professional confidence, and was willing, if it would serve the ends of justice, to make an affidavit. Deponent then stated to the said Doctor that in his official opinion his conduct was highly commendable, but that an affidavit at that stage would be of no service, for no overt act sufficient in and toward a crime had been committed, and suggested to Dr. Uhl that for purposes of public justice he should listen to what Mrs. Cunningham had further to say, and should—ostensibly lend himself to her plans to track the proposed crime. That the said Doctor at first strongly objected, but after considering the subject acceded to deponent's proposal. That deponent was then by the said Uhl placed from time to time in possession of certain facts which led to his obtaining a child from Bellevue Hospital, and as deponent is informed and believes, to its production to various individuals by the said Mrs. Cunningham as the child of Dr. Burdell and her the said Mrs. Cunningham as his wife and as the heir of the said Burdell to certain property which deponent has been informed and verily believes the said Burdell on his decease left.

Deponent states that in everything which the said Dr. Uhl has done, he has acted with the advice and consent, and at the suggestions of this deponent in his official capacity. Deponent has no personal knowledge of any of the facts constituting the alleged offence, but makes this affidavit, asking that an investigation may be had in due course of law.

He charges, on information and belief, that the said Mrs. Cunningham has committed the felony of producing an infant fraudulently, and falsely representing that it was the child of herself, as Mrs. Burdell, as the wife of Harvey Burdell, and of the said Harvey Burdell, now deceased, as its father, and therefore the heir of his estate, when in truth and in fact, as deponent is informed, and believes the said child is the offspring of one Elizabeth Anderson, an inmate of Bellevue Hospital. Deponent requests that the following witnesses may be summoned who will testify, as he is informed and verily believes, to certain facts now in connection with their names briefly referred to, viz., as follows:

Dr. John de la Montagnie, who procured the child, identifies it, and heard and saw it produced by Mrs. Cunningham, otherwise Burdell, as the child of Dr. Harvey Burdell, and herself as his alleged wife.

Inspector Speight, who saw the woman, believed to be Mrs. Cunningham herself, leave No. 31 Bond-street to go after the child, and return with it in a basket to the house.

———, a messenger in a railroad car, who recognized Mrs. Cunningham going down the Bowery, on the night of the 3d of August, whose name deponent is ignorant of, but whom Inspector Speight knows.

Officers Walsh, S. J. Smith, and Smith of the Fifth Precinct, who made the arrest, and heard the admissions of the said Mrs. Cunningham as to the child.

Inspectors Dilks and Hopkins, who also were present at the arrest, and actively engaged in it.

Dr. David Uhl, who was present during the alleged delivery of Mrs. Cunningham.

Dr. Walter R. Roberts, who has (as deponent verily believes) been informed by Mrs. Cunningham that she was enceinte; also, Miss Helen Hester Van Ness to the similar fact; also, Mr. and Mrs. Wilt to the same fact; also, Mrs. Denison to the same fact; also, one lately a domestic in Mrs. Cunningham's family to the same fact, whose name deponent does not know; also, one Dr. Catlin, who has been arrested coming from the house on August 3d; also, the two nurses then arrested in house No. 31 Bond-street; and deponent prays that the person of Mrs. Cunningham be examined by matrons; further on his information and belief deponent saith not. (Signed) A. OAKEY HALL.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of August, 1857.
Wm. S. Davison, Police Justice.

AFFIDAVIT OF MRS. WILT.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Catharine Wilt being duly sworn, says: That she resides at No. 43 Second-avenue and is the wife of Geo. A. Wilt.

Deponent further says that she has been acquainted with Emma A. Cunningham, otherwise Emma A. Burdell some twenty-two years, and during the time since the death of Dr. Burdell has been on intimate and visiting terms with her, and since her acquaintance has been in the habit of seeing her almost every day—she visiting deponent or deponent visiting her. Deponent further adds that on almost every occasion when Mrs. Cunningham spoke of her situation she said that she was enceinte by Dr. Burdell and that he was the father of the child of which she was pregnant—and that she was in the habit of alluding to the matter in the same or similar language when speaking of the matter, and also stated that she expected to be confined about the first of August or sometime in the month of August.

Deponent further says that she visited Mrs. Cunningham at her house, on Monday the 3d inst., at about 3 or 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, and found her in bed, she having sent her nephew for deponent, informing her that she was quite unwell, and then informed deponent that she was suffering from the pains of labor, and remained with Mrs. Cunningham not longer than twenty minutes, and then returned home, and at the request of Mrs. Cunningham, sent her husband to Brooklyn for Dr. Catlin, who lives in Court-street.

Deponent further adds that between the hours of nine and ten o'clock her husband returned home and informed her that he had seen Dr. Catlin, and that he would come over; and subsequently sent her husband to the house of Mrs. Cunningham to ascertain how she was prospering, and that while there the Doctor had sent him for a prescription, and during the time he was in waiting he lay on the sofa in the front parlor and fell asleep, and did not return home till about twelve o'clock or some little time after, and then gave deponent to understand that Mrs. Cunningham had got over her troubles and was very comfortable. Deponent further says that on or about Thursday morning she had some of the clothes for the infant which she had bleached and done up for Mrs. Cunningham, and returned the said clothing on Saturday morning last. She further says that after the return of her husband at the hour above stated, twelve or twelve and a-half o'clock, he again returned to the house in Bond-street, and took with him Jane Bell, who was to remain until morning, and further deponent saith not.

CATHARINE WILT.

Sworn before me the 4th day of August, 1857.
Wm. S. Davison, Police Justice.

AFFIDAVIT OF GEORGE A. WILT.

City and County of New-York, ss.—George A. Wilt being duly sworn, says: That he resides at No. 43 Second-avenue, and is a butcher by trade, but has not worked at it for about four weeks last past, and knows Mrs. Emma A. Cunningham, otherwise Emma A. Burdell, who for some months past has been in the habit of visiting the house of deponent; and deponent and his family in the habit of visiting her at her house No. 31 Bond-street.

Deponent further adds that about two months ago while at the house No. 31 Bond-street, Mrs. Cunningham spoke of her situation and of her being in the family way, and that on Monday, the 3d instant, his wife, Catharine Wilt, came home at about 4½ o'clock, and informed him that Mrs. Cunningham was very sick, and wished him to go to Brooklyn for Dr. Catlin, and on his return stopped in the Third-avenue awhile, and then went to the house No. 31 Bond-street, and there saw Dr. Catlin. This was about 8 o'clock in the evening. I went into the room of Mrs. Cunningham on the second floor front, and, on going into the room, Dr. Catlin walked into the back room, when Mrs. Cunningham, who was in bed at the time, said she was very sick, and had pains, and wished me to go to Twentieth-street for Dr. Uhl. I went to Dr. Uhl's, and left a message on the slate, the Doctor not being at home at the time. I returned to Bond-street, and saw Dr. Catlin, and informed him of the result of my errand. I then went into the front parlor, and lay down on the sofa, and while laying there, I heard groans which appeared to come from the room of Mrs. Cunningham. I then fell asleep, and it was not until eleven o'clock when I awoke. Some one rang the bell, and I opened the front door, and found that it was Dr. Uhl. The Doctor remarked that he had been out of town, and just got back. The Doctor went up stairs, and I went into the front parlor again. After being in the room a short time, Mrs. Barnes came down and gave me a prescription to go to the drug shop after some medicine. I went to the store at the corner of Fourth-street and the Bowery, and obtained the medicine, and returned with it to the house. Mrs. Burns took the medicine from me. She said she was very tired, and wanted me to go after Mrs. Bell, who lives at my house. I went after Mrs. Bell, and returned with her to No. 31 Bond-street, and went into the front parlor. Dr. Uhl, I believe, came down stairs, and took Mrs. Bell up. I remained in the parlor. In about five or ten minutes I heard a child cry. In a few minutes after Dr. Uhl or Dr. Catlin, I don't recollect which, came down stairs, and asked me to make a fire in the back basement. I could not find any wood, when Mrs. Burns came down, and we found some wood, finally, behind a pail in the oven. We made the fire, and put on the kettle, as Mrs. Barnes said she wanted to make a cup of tea for Mrs. Cunningham. I then told her I thought I would go home. As I was about leaving she said, "Mrs. Burdell has got a fine child." She added that she would like me to call round in the morning. I have not taken anything to the house No. 31 Bond street within a week past, except at one time some groceries. I have not taken any blood to the house. I took some clothes there one day. I don't recollect what day it was. What I have stated is all that I know, or can recollect.

(Signed.) GEORGE A. WILT.

Sworn before me this 4th day of August, 1857.
William S. Davison, Police Justice.

AFFIDAVIT OF JANE BELL.

Jane Bell, being duly sworn, says: I am the sister of Mrs. Wilt, and reside with her at No. 43 Second-avenue. I have known Emma Cunningham, otherwise Burdell, about twelve years; I have seen her since her trial frequently, when she has visited my sisters; previous to that time she visited them rarely; I have heard her speak frequently about her being in the family way; she said Dr. Burdell was the father of the child; she said she expected to be confined about the first or the middle of this month; she did not make a confidant of me in relation to the subject; I have visited her house since her acquittal, though not often; I never was there before; I did sewing at her house one day when her boys were going into the country; she spoke of her situation when I was at her house, but did not state any particulars about it; her appearance indicated that she was pregnant; I think I was at her house about a week ago for the last time until last evening; I repaired some infant's clothing for her at that time; it was about twelve o'clock when I went there last evening; Mrs. Wilt came for me; when I got there her sister had the child; it was nearly dressed; Mrs. Barnes, her sister, was in the room, also Dr. Uhl and Dr. Catlin; Mrs. Cunningham was in bed, and appeared to be very sick; I took the child and finished dressing it; I then fed it and got it asleep, and laid it in bed by Mrs. Cunningham. There was a wash-tub in the room containing water. I saw a towel stained with blood on the bed; I did not see any stains of blood on the floor or elsewhere; my attention was taken up with the baby; I was in the room about half an hour; I did not leave it to go down stairs or anywhere else, until the officers came in and took me away; Mrs. Cunningham, while I was there, spoke of her having suffered great pain, and said she had had a hard delivery; before the officers came Mrs. Barnes sent down stairs to make some tea for Mrs. Cunningham. I do not recollect anything further. (Signed.) JANE BELL.

Sworn before me on the 4th Aug., 1857.
William S. Davison, Police Justice.

AFFIDAVIT OF ANN BARNES.

Ann Barnes being duly sworn, says: I reside at No. 31 Bond-street; have lived at said house since the sale of the household furniture, which I think was about the first of April last. I am the sister of Mrs. Cunningham, and am a widow. My husband has been dead some eleven years. I have scarcely been out of the house, 31 Bond-street, since I have been there. I am lame. We used to occupy and eat at the same table, but for some time past we have had separate tables, on account of my lameness and the difficulty of my going down stairs to eat. I was in the habit of being in her company a great portion of the time each day. I live on the third floor and do my cooking in the attic. Mrs. Burdell has been in the habit of speaking to me about her situation, being in the family. She always said Dr. Burdell was the father of the child. She would often want little things like women who are in that situation. She has talked with me frequently about it, and I would often joke her about her little heir, and she would laugh and say she wished it was here. I never heard her say what time she expected to be sick. I was with her yesterday most of the time. She was taken sick about one o'clock; she was at dinner at the time, and sent for me to come to her room. She felt unwell before dinner. She was not in bed when I went to her room, but was in the act of undressing. I fixed the bed, and she got into it. I have seen her undress before this, once or twice, within a month. I noticed a difference in her appearance when undressed from that of a woman not in the family way. I helped take off her clothes yesterday. I took off all her clothes except her chemise, and she still had the appearance of a woman near her confinement. She looked as large as she did before being undressed, except what difference her clothes would make. I was in and out of her room from the time she was taken sick until the officers came. I might have been absent from the room half an hour at a time several times during the afternoon and evening. While Dr. Catlin was there, I might have been absent an hour. It was nearly dark when Dr. Catlin came. I am sure Mrs. Cunningham did not leave the house that evening. She was in bed all the time. She could not have been out of the house without my knowing it. I am positive of that, and (in answer to a suggestion) I am aware that I am under oath. When the Doctor came she was in labor. I was in the habit of going from the front room occupied by Mrs. Cunningham to the back room to prepare things for her. I did not go into the closet off the back room. I don't know of anything being in that closet except clothes. I did not put a pail or anything else in there; did not know that there was any pail there containing blood. I don't know of any pail or other vessel containing blood being brought into the house. I was not in the room with Mrs. Burdell when the child was born. I was in the back room and the Doctor called me. I think it was Dr. Uhl. I am not certain. He told me to come in and dress the baby. Dr. Uhl handed me the child, it was rolled in a flannel petticoat. Dr. Catlin was at the bedside, his sleeves were rolled up and his hands bloody. I assisted Dr. Uhl in dressing the child when Jane Bell came in and took the child and finished dressing it. I brought the tub from the kitchen at the request of Dr. Catlin to put the things in that she had when she was confined. Dr. Catlin put the things in the tub, they were very bloody. I took them down stairs and put them in water. I saw Dr. Catlin take the afterbirth from the bed. The Doctors consulted together, and said they would put it in alcohol, to preserve it. Before the child was born I went down stairs two or three times, to build a fire and make tea. I did not use any basket to make a fire with. After the child was born, I got Mr. Wilt to make a fire, and went down stairs to show him where the wood was. There was nobody in the room with Mrs. Burdell when the child was born, except the two Doctors, Uhl and Catlin. I was in the adjoining room. I washed the child, with the assistance of Dr. Uhl. The child had the appearance of a new-born infant when I washed it. There was no basket brought into the house that night, to my knowledge. Mrs. Burdell, before she was confined, went across town to get an old nurse of hers, by the name of Mrs. Trout, to come and nurse her, but she was engaged. I have now testified to everything that I know relative to the subject.

ANN BARNES.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1857.
W. S. Davison, Police Justice.

AFFIDAVIT OF DR. UHL.

Dr. David Uhl, physician, of No. 41 East Twentieth-street, New-York, being sworn, does declare that, shortly after Mrs. Cunningham was incarcerated at the Tombs, she sent a note to me requesting my professional attendance. I sent word to Mr. District-Attorney Hall, requesting permission to visit her, and Mr. Hall gave me a written permit to visit her at any time. I did visit her, and prescribed for her for symptoms peculiar to persons who are enciente, and during one of those visits I asked her if she was in the family way. She said she hadn't told that to anybody, and wouldn't answer that question at that time. I told her that if there was anything of that kind she should be examined by physicians,—and at another conversation she asked me how we found out when a person was in the family way. I explained to her the way. She said it was all right, and when the child was born she didn't care how many doctors were present. She sent for me after her trial, and I attended her at No. 31 Bond-street, and she frequently expressed anxiety of having a miscarriage, as she wanted to have a living child, so that she could have an heir to the Burdell estate. I pressed upon her on different occasions the importance of having an examination by other physicians. After I mentioned that subject she avoided me, and this gave me an indefinable suspicion that something was wrong. After frequent conversation on that subject I was assured by other persons that everything was all right, and that Dr. Catlin, of Brooklyn, her former family physician, and myself, should make the proper examination, and attend her during her confinement. I went to see her a few days after that in the morning, and she told me then, very plainly, that she was not in the family way, and that we should have to get hold of a child in some way or other, for that Dr. Burdell's family had acted so badly that she was bound to have a child at all hazards. I did not give her any satisfaction, but the next day I called on Mr. David E. Wheeler, my lawyer, and told the whole case, and asked him what course to pursue. He told me to keep quiet a few days, and then to inform the District-Attorney of all the facts of the case. I did as he advised, and subsequently called on Mr. Hall at his office in Broadway, and told him all I knew of the matter, and that I wished to have nothing more to do with it. But Mr. Hall thought differently, and that I should assist him in detecting her, and prevent the consummation of the contemplated crime. I entered partially into the matter and took a few days for consideration, and in the meantime I consulted several physicians and friends respecting the course I ought to pursue in the matter, and they all advised that I should act under Mr. Hall's directions. I did so, and visited Mrs. Burdell occasionally, and it was finally arranged between Mrs. Burdell and myself that she must be sick or confined from the 1st to the 15th of August. She was given to understand that a lady was to be confined in the vicinity of Elm-street, and whose child she was to receive as her own, and it was finally arranged that she should be confined either on Monday or Tuesday night. I then went to Mr. Hall on Monday, and it was arranged between us that his brother-in-law, Dr. De la Montagnie and myself should engage a room or rooms on Elm-street. We did engage rooms at No. 190 Elm-street, and they were furnished the same day, and Dr. De la Montagnie went up to Bellevue Hospital and obtained, as I heard and believe, a child and afterbirth, or placenta, which were taken to No. 190 Elm-street. I called on Mrs. Burdell during the afternoon and told her the place. She told me if the child was born before 9 o'clock, a lady would come for it in the evening and bring it. If it was not born before 11 o'clock the lady would go for it and wait all night until morning, as she did not wish it brought in late at night, but either early in the evening or early in the morning. She said she would send this lady around to see the place. I then left and went immediately to the place myself and waited there, looking out of the front window, and shortly afterwards I saw Mrs. Cunningham pass the house and look at it closely. She stopped and looked at it. About nine o'clock in the evening, or between eight and nine o'clock, I called on Mrs. Cunningham again, and was shown up stairs to the second story. The room was very dark indeed. There was no light. I walked into the front room where Mrs. Burdell was pretending to have labor pains. She said she would call the lady who was to go, and whose name she would not tell. She called her to her bedside, and I recognized the person who calls herself Mrs. Burdell's sister as the lady she called to her bedside. Mrs. Burdell asked her if she was ready to go. She said yes, and asked where the black dress was, and then it was arranged between us that the lady should follow me to No. 190 Elm-street, that I should wait in the front door for her, and that the lady should hold in her hand a white handkerchief, that I would recognize her. I went to No. 190 Elm-street, and waited in the front door some time, and finally the lady came, dressed in black, having a black hood over her head, partially disguising her features. I asked her if she was the person that came after the basket. She made no reply, but merely shook her handkerchief, and walked up stairs with me to the room, took the basket, and went off with it. I was led to believe, from her general appearance, that it was Mrs. Burdell herself who came after the child. The child and afterbirth were in the basket. I saw her go off with it. I went to my own house, and soon after arrived there; I found a man had been there and left word that I should call on Mrs. Burdell. She wanted my attendance immediately. I went down and was admitted by a man whom I did not know personally; went up stairs to Mrs. Burdell's room and saw Mrs. Burdell lying on her bed; her sister and Dr. Catlin were in the room, and the child was lying in one corner of the room. Mrs. Burdell pretended to have all the symptoms of severe labor. After remaining a few moments, Dr. Catlin brought out a tin pail containing a quantity of blood which he mixed with water and spread over some sheets. He bloodied his hands with it. Meantime a lady from Second-avenue was sent for who was to personate a nurse. They pretended that she was not in the secret. By and by, the bell rang, and they asked me to go down and open the door for that was the nurse. I went down and did so, and the gentleman who let me in before was there and told me the nurse was ready to come whenever she was wanted. I told him she was wanted immediately, and he went after her and in about half an hour returned with her. I let them in and the nurse came up stairs just as Dr. Catlin was removing the bloody sheets from Mrs. Cunningham and her sister was washing the child. They were thus engaged when she entered. The nurse assisted Mrs. Cunningham's sister, attended to Mrs. Burdell, and performed all the operations usually performed by a nurse. I remained till after it was all concluded and then left the house, Dr. Catlin closing the door after me. I did not assist in any of the operations. I wish to state, that in my conversations with Mrs. Cunningham, she stated that Dr. Catlin could be trusted in this matter, for she had him so completely in her power, that he did not dare to disclose anything connected with it, that he had adhered to her interests during all her troubles with her first husband, and she could rely upon him. I was advised by my counsel not to hold any conference with Dr. Catlin until I had seen Mr. Hall. But one day as I was going up Broadway, he stopped me in the street and insisted upon conversing with me on the subject. I told him I supposed we understood each other; there was no necessity for any conferences on the subject between us. He said no; we must arrange things together. I did not say much. During the conversation he said he had devised this plan while he was in the Tombs. It was a mere matter of justice to her, for she had been a very much abused woman, but that they had made up their minds that they must have another Doctor, they could not get on with one and certain parties had been applied to to get me to enter into the plot. I told him I was in a hurry, and if he wished to see me he must call at my office, left him and went up town. He never called. These are the material facts of the case as far as I remember them. I made no secret of the matter and told a number of persons.

(Signed) DAVID UHL.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of August, 1857.
Wm. S. Davison, Police Justice.

Dr. Uhl, in the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, last night said he had for some time previous to Dr. Burdell's death, attended him professionally. He had never had much to do with Mrs. Cunningham, till after the Doctor's death. Augusta Cunningham, who was now away from home, had been very sick recently. He was not called to attend her, although he attended other members of the family. He knew her to be sick in the house at the time, heard her moans, &c., but was not called in to attend her. Helen Cunningham was to be pitied. She was quite pretty. She used to be a gay, light-hearted girl, but recently she had become sad and down-hearted. He did not believe she knew anything of the present affair, but from the change that had come over her he thought she knew something of some of the crimes that had been committed. One of the officers in the station-house said Helen told him yesterday morning that her heart was broke. Dr. Uhl felt sorry for Dr. Catlin. He was a weak man and had probably been subjected to the strong will of Mrs. Cunningham, and was completely in her power. He would be sorry to see a member of his profession implicated in such transactions as these.

NO. 31 BOND-STREET—MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

No. 31 Bond-street was almost as famous yesterday as in the best days of the Coroner's inquest. The police officers prevented the assemblage of any crowd, but an unwonted number of individuals took occasion to pass through the street, halting opposite the door of Dr. Burdell's late residence, as if expecting to see Dr. Burdell's baby brought out. In fact, as far as numbers were concerned, there was but one number in Bond-street, and that was No. 31. The two police officers detailed to disperse a crowd, had their time pretty well occupied in directing inquiring people to the house, and the moment they halted, in ordering them to move on. Mrs. Cunningham remained pretty comfortable, in the mean time. She kept up the delusion admirably, being restless at times, groaning occasionally, and asking about every ten minutes to have her forehead cooled with ice-water. She was visited in the forenoon by her counsel, Judge Dean. Mr. Clinton, another of her counsel, did not visit her. Her other lawyer, Mr. Stafford, was for half an hour in consultation with her. What took place at these interviews we are not able to report of course, as the talking was done, mainly, in whispers. Augusta Cunningham is at present in the country, but Helen and her youngest sister are at home. The two boys were sent to school some months ago. The family is, therefore, not large, there being no boarders in the house. Under the regulations of Captain Dilks, who has charge of the premises, and who has six policemen detailed to watch them, no person is allowed to leave or enter with the exception of the lawyers above named and a physician, Dr. Isaac Smith, who was sent, yesterday, by the District-Attorney, to minister to the lady in her peculiar condition.

Mrs. Cunningham pleaded, yesterday, at numerous intervals, that her "dear baby," "her legal baby," "her poor murdered Doctor's baby" might be brought to her. "Why have they taken my baby from me?" she demanded. Then she would half raise herself in bed and protest that never was woman so ill-treated before. She was very anxious to see the newspapers, but none were allowed to be brought inside the house.

NO. 190 ELM-STREET, WHERE THE BABY WAS.

The lager-bier cellar of William Vieser, at No. 190 Elm street, has gained a temporary notoriety from this new excitement in the Burdell affair. It is situated exactly opposite the house occupied by the brother of Eugene Anderson, the murdered policeman, and from which that unfortunate man was buried a little more than a week ago. The room in which the "confinement" took place—a gentleman personating the mamma—was engaged on Monday afternoon, and before dusk the furniture, from the District-Attorney's own residence, was moved in. The baby came later in the evening, and had arrived but a short time when Mrs. Cunningham called to get it. During the interval, however, it cried, as new-born babies will, and caused some surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Vieser, who had seen no baby enter the house. They wondered how an infant so very young could be left unattended by a mother's care, and they naturally pitied the dear little thing, and pitied also its bereaved father, for a widower they took him to be. Being ignorant of its abduction by Mrs. Cunningham, their surprise yesterday morning at the silence in the apartment was very great. On Monday night the gentleman who had engaged the room was constantly going in and out, and there was considerable stir and noise. Yesterday, till past noon, all was still; no one moved in the chamber, not a step or a voice was heard, no face was seen, the baby did not cry.

About 1 o'clock P. M. the mystery was solved. A police officer made his appearance, and informed Mr. and Mrs. Vieser that the room, for which a month's rent had been paid, was no longer required, that he had come to take away the furniture,—a cart for that purpose being at the door,—and then the astonished pair learnt that they had unwittingly become associated with the great Burdell tragedy. They seemed to be in some fear, yesterday, that they would be involved in some difficulty arising from the association, but felicitated themselves that they could procure bail, if required as witnesses, and would not have to be incarcerated to secure their evidence.

HOW MRS. CUNNINGHAM'S COUNSEL TOOK IT.

We understand that Mr. Clinton "washes his hands" of Mrs. Cunningham altogether. At least, he is reported to have so expressed himself yesterday morning in the Court of General Sessions. He did not call at No. 31 Bond street, but went out of town at an early hour. We will not vouch for the fact, but the rumor, among the legal profession, is that the fees of Messrs. Clinton and Dean were to be derived from the estate of Dr. Burdell, when Mrs. Cunningham entered into possession.

The Burdell Estate—Proposition to Call Mrs. Cunningham as a Witness.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

[Before A. W. Bradford, Esq., Surrogate.

This morning, Mr. George D. Berlan, in behalf of the heirs of the Burdell estate, made application to the Surrogate for authority to collect the rent of No. 9 Bond-street, and other real estate of the late Harvey Burdell. He had, at the request of the heirs, applied to the Public Administrator for leases, &c., but he refused to surrender them except by order of this Court.

The Surrogate said he could not well pass upon the question of the rents without at the same time passing upon the merits of the matter in relation to the right of dowry claimed, which he has had under advisement. He thought the heirs had better wait a little longer. He should take up the case in eight or ten days, and though if his health remained good he should be able to decide it in three or four weeks at farthest.

Ex-Judge Dean submitted additional points on behalf of Mrs. Cunningham, of which the following is a copy:

ADDITIONAL POINTS FOR MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

1. That the contradiction that is sought to be made in the testimony of Ellen Cunningham, between what she said before the Coroner and her testimony in this Court, is explained by the fact that before the Coroner the fact of the date when the Eckel bookcase was purchased was not brought to mind.

After that date was fixed, she remembered where Eckel was, and that it was on that night she saw the three go out together.

Either perjury must be charged and proved against her, or the three went out and returned together that night.

2. The policy of the law now is, to allow persons to testify without regard to interest. The counsel for the claimant gave notice to contestants that they would examine the claimant as a witness.

The Surrogate had informed them that he held that the rules of evidence prescribed in the Code did not apply to the Surrogate's Court, and that he had a right in his discretion to call the claimant.

As counsel for the claimant, I insist that, if there is any doubt, in a case not only affecting marriage, but legitimacy, where all presumptions are in favor, and not against both, that it is a right of the claimant to be examined.

a. This could be done by the Surrogate in the presence of counsel, and the law as it now is, permitting it in all cases in trials in a court of law or equity, it ought not to be forbidden here, because this is a Court of a peculiar nature.

b. This being an ecclesiastical Court, governed by regulations of its own, yet the claimant's counsel, having offered the claimant as a witness, should have the benefit of the offer.

3. The universal rule of law is that all presumptions are in favor of marriage and legitimacy; the claimant is entitled to these in the present case, and particularly on this application, where the personal estate only is to be settled by the decree.

Suit against Mrs Cunningham for Wages Due Hannah Conlan.

The hearing of this case was set down for yesterday, at 9 o'clock A. M., before Justice O'Connor, of the Second District Police Court. Mr. Wm. H. Greene appeared as counsel for plaintiff, and Mr. R. Stafford as counsel for defendant.

Mr. Stafford moved for an adjournment to the 28th day of August, which was granted, to give him time to prepare an answer to the complaint. The answer had been drawn, but was not yet sworn to. The following is the

COMPLAINT:

SECOND DISTRICT COURT, CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Hannah Conlan vs. Emma Cunningham otherwise Burdell.—Plaintiff complaining respectfully shows unto the Court, that in and about the last week in August, in the year 1856, and during the months of September, October, November and December in the same year, and the month of January, 1857, for a period of five months and about one week, defendant hired and employed plaintiff, and plaintiff performed services and labor for defendant as domestic servant and cook at house No. 31 Bond street, in the City of New York, at the wages and sum of seven dollars per month, said services and labor of plaintiff were well worth; and defendant promised and agreed but has wholly failed and neglected to pay, with the exception of two dollars and twenty-five cents, leaving due and unpaid to plaintiff the sum of Thirty-four dollars and fifty cents, with interest thereon from the 1st day of February, 1857. And the plaintiff further complaining, says that on the first day of January, 1857, she received a present of one dollar as a New-Year's gift, which sum defendant took from plaintiff under pretence of keeping it for her, and has never paid the same to plaintiff, though often requested so to do. Wherefor plaintiff demands judgment against defendant for the sum of Thirty-five dollars and fifty cents, with interest on Thirty-four dollars and fifty cents thereof from the first day of February, 1857, together with the costs of this action.

her
HANNAH ✕ CONLAN.
mark.

William H. Greene, Attorney for plaintiff, No. [illegible] Nassau-street, New-York.
Dated New-York, July [illegible], 1857.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—[illegible] Wall-st. and [illegible] Broadway.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CLYDE.

COTTON FIRM—BREADSTUFFS LOWER.

Consols 91 7-8@92.

Quebec, Tuesday, Aug. 4—4 P. M.

The screw steamship *Clyde*, from Glasgow on the 23d July, arrived this evening.

She brings only Glasgow papers of her day of sailing, but they contain telegraphic advices from Liverpool and London of Tuesday evening, 21st ult.

The news, politically speaking, is not of importance.

The screw steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

Great Britain.

Mr. Cardwell is elected to Parliament for Oxford by a majority of 67 over his opponent, Mr. Thackeray.

Messrs. Newall & Co.'s operations for stowing their portion of the submarine cable on board the United States frigate *Niagara*, were drawing rapidly to a close, and it was expected she would sail from Liverpool on or before Saturday the 25th ult.

Liverpool letters state the suspension of Henry Sowarez & Co., with liabilities of about £40,000.

France.

One of the Italians now in custody has made a full confession of the details of the late conspiracy.

Spain.

Telegraphic advices from Spain announce an extraordinary decline from the recent high price of wheat.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Money Market.

London Consols closed on Tuesday at 91⅞@92 for Money and 92 for account.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, Tuesday.

At our Cotton Market to-day, which was very firm, the sales were 10,000 bales, 1,500 being on speculation and for export. The following transactions took place: 2,000 bales Surats at 5¾d.@6½d.; 600 Egyptians at 10½d.@11½d.; 500 Brazils at 8½d.@9½d., and 6,900 American at 8d.@9½d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Liverpool, Tuesday.

Corn markets are quiet. In Wheat, red is 9d. @ [illegible] lower, while there is no change in white. Flour is 6d.@1s. ℞ bbl. cheaper. In Oats and Oat Meal the turn is dearer. Indian Corn is in better request at previous rates.

London Markets.

In the London Corn Market, if any large sales had been pressed, prices would have fallen more than 5s.

Apportionment for the October Election in Kansas.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Lawrence, K. T., Thursday, July 30.

The apportionment for the October Territorial election has been made. Nineteen Counties have *three* representatives, and fourteen counties have *thirty-six*. Troops are to be detained to guard the officers at the election. The emigration of this year is not to vote. Governor Walker turned over the job of making the apportionment to the President and Speaker of the first Legislature.

From Washington.

NAVAL CHANGES—CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR THE NAVY—CONDITION OF THE TREASURY, ETC.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

Capt. Blake has received preparatory orders to relieve Capt. Goldsborough, on the 15th of September, as Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Capt. [illegible] has received preparatory orders to succeed Capt. Blake in the Superintendency of the construction of the Stevens' war steamer at New-York.

Commander Edward R. Thompson has been ordered to report at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, on the 7th of August, as ordnance officer, in place of Commander Thomas Turner.

The receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending June 30 have been $11,185,891, of which nearly $10,000,000 was from the Customs, over a million from the disposal of the public lands, and the remainder from miscellaneous sources.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed a Board to prepare, in accordance with the law of the last session of Congress, a code of regulations for the government of the Navy. It consists of Commodore Shubrick, Lieutenant-Colonel John Harris, of the Marine Corps, Purser John de Bree, Commander Lardner, Lieutenant Wm. L. Maury, and Surgeon Maxwell.

Judge Mason, in reply to the letter of kind expression and good wishes from the gentlemen employed in the Patent Office, on his retiracy as Commissioner, says: "It is now a source of unalloyed satisfaction in reviewing the past, to reflect that, so far as my knowledge and recollection extend, nothing like an angry feeling has been excited in my official or personal intercourse either with the multitudes of anxious, interested, sensitive inventors, or with those with whom my relations have been more frequent and intimate in the daily transactions of business."

Ex-Gov. Wright, on the eve of departing for Prussia, was waited upon by a person who, falsely representing he was Gen. Cass' messenger, and pretending that he was short of funds to return to Washington, obtained relief for that purpose. A friend of Gov. W.'s, who to-day called at the State Department to recover the amount, as promised, discovered the swindle.

The Senior Naval Court of Inquiry will probably, to-morrow, take a recess of four weeks.

It has been raining here incessantly since 10 o'clock this morning. The streets are deluged and cellars inundated. Great fears are entertained for the safety of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, as to-day's fall of rain has been the heaviest known for many years.

The American Association for the Advancement of Education.

Albany, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The American Association for the Advancement of Education met at noon at the Capitol to-day. In the absence of the President of the Association, Chancellor Tappan, the chair was taken by Amos Dean, LL. D., of the Iowa University. Nothing was done but reading the minutes, after which an adjournment took place until 3½ P. M. The attendance was small.

The afternoon session was occupied in the reading of an interesting letter from Hon. Horace Mann, on the education of juvenile delinquents.

This evening Chancellor Tappan, President of the Association, delivers the annual address.

State Elections.

MISSOURI ELECTION—PROBABLE ELECTION OF STEWART.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

Scattering returns have been received from the city and county. Rollins' majority in this city is about 1,200 or 1,500. Mayor Wimer's majority last Spring was 1,700. The vote is very much reduced, and Rollins falls behind Fillmore's vote. The complete vote of this county indicates that Stewart has carried the State by 5,000 majority. Stewart's majority in Gasconade County will probably reach 300.

IOWA ELECTION.

Dubuque, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The election passed off quietly yesterday. The vote of this city stands at about 1,200 for the Democrats and 400 for the Republicans.

Fire in Painesville, Ohio.

Painesville, Ohio, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

A fire broke out at four o'clock this morning, at the corner of Main and St. Clair streets, and in a short time destroyed half of the business portion of this place. The total loss is about $75,000, half of which is covered by insurance.

Wholesale Indian Murders.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The Kansas City *Enterprise*, of the 1st inst. announces the reception of letters, at Lecompton, stating that five of Capt. Caldwell's and four of Capt. Berry's surveying parties had been murdered by the Cheyenne or Pawnee Indians.

Reported Suicide of Senator Rusk.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

Advices from Texas state that Senator Rusk committed suicide at his residence on the 29th ult., by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. No cause is assigned for the act.

Departure of the United States Sloop-of-War Germantown.

Norfolk, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The United States Sloop-of-War *Germantown* sailed to-day for China, and Madeira and other ports.

Non-arrival of the Persia.

Sandy Hook, Tuesday, Aug. 4—Midnight.

The steamship *Persia*, now in her tenth day from Liverpool, has not, up to the present hour, been signaled off this point. Weather stormy.

The Nashville at Charleston.

Charleston, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

The U. S. Mail Steamship *Nashville*, from New-York, arrived here at 10 o'clock last night.

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Tuesday, Aug. 4—4 P. M.

Flour—Market steady, with a fair demand at former rates. Sales of 2,000 bbls. Wheat is in fair demand and better supply. Sales about 15,000 bushels, mostly on private terms; small lots White Canadian sold at $1 97. Corn—The receipts to-day are small, but a large quantity has gone forward to New-York since Sunday night, and the shipments from the West are also large. The light receipts to-day are attributable to detention on the canal, [illegible] west of this city. Sales 20,000 bushels, mostly at the [illegible] afloat and to arrive. Oats quiet; no sales. Whisky, 31c.@31½c. *Shipped to New-York yesterday*—65,000 bushels Corn; 8,000 bushels Wheat; [illegible] bushels Oats.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Aug. 4—[illegible] P. M.

Flour is quiet. Sales of 400 bbls. at $6 75@$7 25 for choice extra Ohio. Wheat is lower. Sales of 7,000 bushels at $1 38 for Milwaukee Club, and $1 [illegible] for White Michigan. Corn is firm. Sales of [illegible] bushels at 74c. on the spot, and 74½c. deliverable before the 15th inst. Oats are quiet, but steady. Whisky is nominal at 30c. Freights [illegible] Corn to Troy, 9½c. Receipts—[illegible] Flour; [illegible] 50,000 bushels Corn. Exports—[illegible] bushels Corn (mostly to tide-water.)

Buffalo, Tuesday, Aug. 4—[illegible] P. M.

Flour is unchanged and quiet. Wheat is lower. Sales, [illegible] 5,000 bushels of common Milwaukee Club at $1 34, and 3,000 bushels White Indiana at $1 60. Corn is firm—sales, to-day, 35,000 bushels at 74c. Oats firm at 58c. Freights dull. Corn, to Troy, 9½c.; to New-York 11c.

Chicago, Tuesday, Aug. 4—4 P. M.

Flour is firm. Wheat quiet. Corn firm at 80c. Oats steady. No Shipments to-day. Receipts—87,000 bushels Corn. No Flour or Wheat.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania Fives, 84½; Reading Railroad, 30¾; Morris Canal, 53½; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½.

Tragical Affair in Chester County, Pa.

Correspondence Philadelphia Ledger.

Phoenixville, Monday, Aug. 3, 1857.

On Saturday last, a man by the name of Bauer, in a quarrel with a negro, who was working with him in a harvest field, near Chester Springs, in Chester County, stabbed the negro with a pitchfork. A Constable in the neighborhood attempted to arrest him, but from the resistance offered by Bauer, thought it prudent not to do so. Two officers from West Chester then arrested him, one of whom Bauer cut in the neck and shoulder with an axe before they finally secured him. In proceeding with him to West Chester, Bauer again attacked one of the officers, and attempted to tear open the wound he had made with the axe. He then turned upon the one who was driving, and by some means got his hands around his throat, notwithstanding he was handcuffed, and endeavored to strangle him. The officer was compelled to shoot him before he could be made to loosen his hold, which he did in the head, and killing him.

The officer, who was struck with the axe, we learn, has since died. The officer who shot Bauer delivered himself up immediately to the authorities at West Chester.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 4 56 | Sun sets...... 7 15 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 8 21 | Gov. Island.11 [illegible] | Hell Gate..[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...TUESDAY, Aug. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Asia, (Br.) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Indiana, (Br.) Baker, Bremen, C. H. Sand; Glasgow, (Br.) Duncan, Glasgow, J. McSymon.
Ship Assyria, Delano, New-Orleans, J. O. Baker.
Barks W. O. Alden, McGill, Wilmington, [illegible]; C. Tuttle, (Swed.) Fleetwood, Quebec, [illegible]; Dorette, (Brem.) Grabau, Bremen, H. Koop; Helen and Frances, Lewis, Matanzas, F. Smith & Co.; Cuoco, [illegible], Trinidad, [illegible]; [illegible], R. H. Brigham.
Brigs A. Prentiss, Douglas, Philadelphia; [illegible]

Arrived.

U. S. steam frigate Roanoke, Capt. J. R. Montgomery, Aspinwall 14 ds., with 204 filibusters on board, [illegible]

[illegible]

WIND—During the day, S.

Sailed.

Ship R. Sherman, Hickborn, Delhousie. Bark Elizabeth, Young, Malaga.

Memoranda.

The water has been pumped out of the ship Germania, and she was yesterday taken on the Government Dry Dock at Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 4—Arr. ship Sea Flower, Woodbury, New-Orleans; barks Homer, Wiggin, Mauritius; Lysander, Moore, Cienfuegos; brig Ormus, Baker, Philadelphia; steamer Joseph Whitney, Howes, Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

April 22, in China Sea, lat. [illegible] lon. 107 36 E., was passed ship Cyclone, from Manila April 7.

May 29, no lat., &c., was passed Br. ship [illegible], from Calcutta for Liverpool.

June 21, no lat., &c., was passed Dutch ship [illegible], 65 ds. from Batavia for Amsterdam.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua la Grande, July 24, ship Cairo, Wooster, for New-York, to sail in 10 days.